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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 217 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 10 and 14.

Reds Admit Nazi Advances; Ford Strikes Forecast; Tokyo 'All-Out' on Control

The World's Day—August 11, 1941

In Russia: German Advances Conceded by Reds

German advance in the south between Kiev and Odessa and in the north toward Leningrad was conceded by the Russians, who stated that the situation, owing to available reserves, was still under control. Around Smolensk the Russian line was stated to be holding firm. [Page 6.]

Bombing of the Kremlin by the German Luftwaffe was announced by Berlin, the capital having been subjected to large numbers of incendiary and other bombs, according to the report.

Russian attacks on Berlin, which had taken place twice last week, were stated by Berlin to have been attempted again today, but the attackers were said to have been turned back without reaching the city.

New England: Union Official Discusses Ford

Strikes in 14 Ford parts plants in Michigan were forecast by American Federation of Labor leader at Boston if National Labor Relations Board did not hold elections in them. [Details of this and other strike news: Page 4.]

Open House Day will be observed Wednesday among the old homes of Wiscasset, Maine. [Details and artist's drawings: Page 2.]

Labor shortage and crop failures will prevent Massachusetts farmers from profiting from this year's higher prices, Federal officials reported. [Page 2.]

Dr. Robert D. Leigh resigned at first President of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., to resume his research at Princeton, N. J. [Page 4.]

Annual shower of Perseid meteors will be visible in New England at midnight tonight and tomorrow night. [Exploring the News: Page 4.]

Richard Whitney, former head of the New York Stock Exchange, left Sing Sing Prison for his dairy farm at Barnstable, Mass. [Page 2.]

In the Orient: Tokyo Goes Limit on Control

Japan invoked full provisions of its General Mobilization Act, including state control of the Stock Exchange and Marine Transport. [Page 7.]

London expected that Japan would not provoke Thailand into actual conflict, but would restrict its present demands to economic concessions. [Page 7.]

Australia viewed the situation in the Far East as increasingly critical as a special Cabinet session was held in Melbourne. [Page 7.]

Washington: Cross-Continent Oil Line?

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced a proposal by the oil industry for an $80,000,000 single pipeline stretching 1,820 miles from the Southwest into the New York area. [Page 9.]

With steel under full priority, the OPM was said by officials to be considering increasing the proposed 10,000,000 ton annual steel capacity expansion program to 15,000,000 tons. [Financial Page.]

New secret radio devices to warn of the approach of hostile bombers soon will be operating 24 hours daily all along the Atlantic coast and at overseas bases, the War Department announced.

A two-ocean navy can be "substantially ready" by 1944, two years ahead of schedule, barring labor trouble or actual war, a Navy spokesman said. [Page 19.]

The Coast Guard called for 300 small yachts, fishing boats and commercial vessels to be used as a Coast Guard auxiliary for harbor patrol duties.

A purchase tax on nonessential articles was suggested by the Investment Bankers Association as an alternative to stiff increases in income taxes, in a statement presented to the Senate Finance Committee by Harcourt Amory of Boston.

National: New Jersey Strikes Continue

New York—Serious strikes continued to hamper the defense program at two New Jersey points while the New York City electricians' strike was settled. [Page 8.]

New York (AP)—Seventeen Army officers from Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia arrived on the Grace liner Santa Lucia to observe United States Army maneuvers.

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim Losses by British

Germans claimed destruction of 37,000 tons of British ships by the Luftwaffe and 28 RAF planes by air fighters and ground batteries between Aug. 8 and yesterday.

British Admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer Defender. All hands were saved.

A British plane torpedoed the Italian hospital ship California at anchor in Syracuse Harbor, Sicily, the Italian High Command declared, but said the ship did not sink.

The RAF stepped up its daylight sorties over the English Channel and the German-occupied coast of France over the week end. There were no detailed reports of the results.

Americas: Nazi Leaders in Chile Arrested

Chile arrested Nazi leaders at Puerto Montt and Puerto Varas in the southern German colony where the majority of Chile's 60,000 Germanic people are concentrated. [Page 1.]

Argentina pressed ahead with its anti-Nazi drive in Parana, capital of Entre Rios Province, and in Córdoba.

Cuba cancelled as of July 5 the license of Amadeo Barletta to serve as Italian Consul General. He had been named in the United States blacklist of persons and firms serving the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Cuban Senators introduced a motion to close all German, Italian, and Spanish consulates.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Where Is Roosevelt? The Mystery Deepens

Whereabouts of President Roosevelt, supposedly on a week-old "vacation" cruise somewhere in the Atlantic, was more of a mystery today than ever, for up to noon no word of his activities had been made public for 48 hours.

The last message from the yacht Potomac, on which Mr. Roosevelt sailed from New London, Conn., on Aug. 2, was received Saturday morning, and did not state definitely even that he was still aboard the Potomac.

The Navy Department at Washington said this morning another message was expected "around mid-afternoon."

Fuel Oil Men Launch Drive To Cut Waste

As the Eastern Seaboard passed with honors its first week-end "gas" saving test under curfew conditions, 500 fuel oil men from New England met today with Massachusetts officials to launch a campaign aimed at saving 50,000,000 gallons of fuel oil this winter.

Defective oil heating equipment in more than 100,000 Eastern Seaboard homes will be checked by oil engineers and, when repaired, given an "o.k." sticker, it was learned from the Massachusetts Oil Heating Association today.

20 Per Cent Waste

This program, which will be launched in New England today and in other seaboard States within the week, should save Seaboard home owners some $3,450,000 which they have been wasting through inefficient heating systems, Fred N. Beckwith, Association Secretary, estimated.

New England burns 125,000,000 gallons of "domestic" fuel oil a year, he pointed out, and the rest of the seaboard an approximately equal amount. At least 20 per cent of this, and perhaps 25 per cent, could be saved, he declared.

A publicity campaign to induce voluntary co-operation from homeowners, who will be asked to pay a "nominal sum" for the sticker, will begin immediately, he said.

Part of Emergency Group

The Massachusetts Oil Heating Association is a branch of the Emergency Committee of the United States Oil Burner Institute. Some 500 Association representatives met today at the Kenmore Hotel with David H. Howie, Massachusetts Oil Conservator, and J. W. Farley of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, to outline their plan.

Meanwhile, reports from filling stations in Massachusetts indicated that gasoline consumption over the week end dropped an average of 20 per cent, the Retail Gas Dealers Association reported.

Some Large Declines

Some localities reported drops as large as 40 and 50 per cent, it was declared, and a scattered few, slight increases.

If these unofficial reports are correct, Mr. Howie declared, "they prove my contention that the people of Massachusetts would realize the seriousness of the situation and respond in patriotic fashion."

Hull Appeals For Extension Of Draft Term

State Secretary warns that defeat might have bad effect on international situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today threw his influence behind passage of the draft-extension bill as he warned that its defeat would have an "exceedingly bad" effect upon certain delicate international situations, wholly apart from its other results.

Secretary Hull's remarks are believed to have enhanced the possibility of passage and to have answered a long-felt need for a clearer statement on the subject by Administration officials.

Asked if failure to pass the bill would have an adverse effect upon the highly tense American-Japanese situation, Mr. Hull intimated that it would and said he was ready at any time to reiterate to congressmen his well-known views on the gravity of the international situation.

Mr. Hull implied that passage of the draft extension legislation would serve as a cautioning note to world aggressors.

Democratic leaders of the House showed confidence today that they will be able to pass the draft-extension bill which passed the Senate last week, though admitting the vote may be close.

George Doubts Increase

At the same time Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, forecast that his body would not increase the House $3,236,000,000 tax bill by more than $500,000,000, although Treasury officials will advance proposals under which a sum of twice that amount may be raised. Senator George points out that $9,400,000,000 in taxes will be raised under existing laws; so that with a new tax bill of $3,700,000,000 the total for the year would be about $13,000,000,000.

This is about the limit, Senator George thinks, that the American economy can stand at present without crippling defense production. Cash expenditures for the fiscal year will be about $22,000,000,000, it is estimated, so under this upper tax limit, expenditures will run about $9,000,000,000 over receipts.

Leaders Encouraged

The House recessed early today without debating the draft bill, but indications are that intense activity in lining up votes is going on beneath the surface. Democratic leaders were pessimistic last week. They thought the bill might squeak through by a narrow margin. Now there has been an access of strength, and they are more encourgaed. Part of this pessimism may be put on for political effect. Many congressmen are reluctant to vote for the unpleasant measure but would do so if pressed. Leaders are bent on warning them now that their votes will be needed.

Much will depend on the House Republican membership of 163. They may hold the balance of power. Some 60 of the 265 Democrats may vote against the bill, it is estimated. A majority of the Republicans are prepared to vote against it, and Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri said that not more than 12 Republicans would support the Senate's 18-month extension program. This

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Nazis Forcing New Demands On Vichy as Tension Rises; U.S. Bars Japan Compromise

Hull says settlement of present dispute must include every point at issue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Settlement of differences between the United States and Japan, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today, must include all the fundamental questions involved in the present conflict of policies.

There is no basis, the Secretary also told his press conference, for a report that the United States had offered a plan of settlement involving certain concessions to Japan if the Japanese would withdraw from the Axis.

Mr. Hull added that if the United States took up anything with Japan regarding a general settlement, it would be based on all the fundamentals and principles which this country had enunciated over the past few years.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — The United States today awaited decisions in Vichy and Tokyo which, in the opinion of many persons here, will decide whether the United States will take a "shooting" part in present world-wide hostilities.

With France reportedly wavering in the face of strong German demands for the use of French colonial bases, tension in the Far East increased as the Japanese press began to hint at the need of forestalling Anglo-American influence in Thailand.

Following frequent Australian-American conversations here last week, the Australian Cabinet met today in an emergency session after Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies had cut short an inspection tour to return to Melbourne because of the gravity of the Far Eastern situation.

Australia's Frontier

"There is no doubt that the Pacific situation is more full of danger than ever before," the Australian Prime Minister said, adding that Australia does not intend to

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Wide World

At French Memorial Services

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, right, is greeted by Admiral Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier, as he arrived at the ceremony held in memory of the naval battle between French and British forces at Mers El Kebir.

Vichy Envoy Sees France Accepting Nazi 'New Order'

VICHY, Occupied France, Aug. 11 (AP)—Fernand de Brinon, Envoy of the Vichy Government in Occupied France, declared in an interview in Paris, made public here, that France has decided to accept the German version of the new world order as opposed to that of Britain and the United States.

As the interview was made public there was considerable speculation on the results of the day-long conference here among Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, Vice Premier Jean Darlan, Gen. Maxime Weygand, Pro-Consul in Africa, and Defense Minister Gen Charles Huntziger on the future of the French Empire.

Throughout the day while the four conferred, informed circles insisted that the Marshal was studying the legal position of the Government in terms of the German armistice convention.

Cabinet Meeting Postponed

The four men met after postponement of a scheduled Cabinet meeting, which had been regarded as important.

The Cabinet meeting was deferred at the last minute to give the leaders 48 hours longer to study the question of defense with General Weygand.

Authorized circles said they were talking over "the delicate question of French-American relations" caused by diplomatic exchanges between the two countries on the means by which the French intend to defend the Empire.

[The British radiocast what they described as reports "reaching both Switzerland and New York" to the effect that Adolf Hitler has demanded that France give him the use of naval bases in North Africa and send French troops to fight against Russia.

Simultaneously Hitler has demanded from Mussolini 10 divisions on the eastern front, it was said. If Mussolini refuses, Hitler reportedly threatens that Italy will have to surrender all claims to Corsica and Nice.]

Collaboration Asked

Mr. de Brinon's statement, as released here, said it was up to France to decide on collaboration with Germany and that it was "no affairs of the Messrs. Roosevelt and Sumner Welles."

Mr. de Brinon pictured the Anglo-Saxon concept of the world as completely different from that of the European order which France had decided to follow.

"This difference," he said, "rests principally on the fact that the principles which guide the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt and his collaborators and those which Marshal Pétain wishes to apply to reconstruction of the country are incompatible."

He added that there were two conceptions of the world—the one advanced by Great Britain and supported by President Roosevelt and the other based on national socialism which "the French Government has considered it in the interest of France to follow."

Mr. de Brinon referred to the Roosevelt philosophy as "Marxian democracy" as well as the American conception of its right "to forbid the French Government to collaborate politically with Germany."

Chile Joins Americas' Drive By Arresting German Agents

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

Chile today arrested Nazi agents at Puerto Montt, Puerto Varas, and other German-dominated centers in the southern lake district as evidence accumulated of Nazi plotting throughout South America.

Acting swiftly and without the fanfare of an official announcement, Chile reportedly seized arms caches. Suspects not only were rounded up in the south, but placed under observation in Santiago, the Capital, and in Valparaiso, the chief port.

Chile's action nearly completes South America's awakening to the necessity of immediate measures for digging up the carefully laid fuses of Nazi revolts before they could sizzle into explosions.

Until this week end Chile had been ultra-cautious in dealing with the Nazis in its midst. Largely unrestrained, they have been prodding the German-Chilean colonists for years in an effort to convert them from good Chilean citizens into Nazi shock troops, either under arms or in the many brigades for cultural penetration.

Affected By Economics

Chile's caution was understandable in view of a simple economic fact. About 63 per cent of Chile's "bread and butter" exports are sold to Europe in normal times. Whoever controls the European market for Chilean copper, nitrates, and other essential exports must be reckoned with in Santiago. Chile's stiffer stand against Nazi agitators not only testifies to an apparent conclusion that Germany has less prospect of winning in Europe, but ties in with similar actions elsewhere in Latin America.

Argentina, until recently sharing with Chile in the official view that Naziism brought no immediate danger to the Americas, had to clear some of its detention cells at police stations in Paraná to make room for suspects in a Nazi plot.

Police said "a great number" of Nazis had been detained, according to the Associated Press, but did not give figures.

A list of Jewish residents in the entire Province of Entre Rios, as well as in Paraná, capital of that northern subdivision, was reported found by police.

Entre Rios, filling the estuary and immediate hinterland between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers where they flow into the Rio de la Plata slightly west of Buenos Aires, is one of the key strategic

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Boston Girl Teaches Flying ABCs

By a Staff Photographer

Robert Sandt **Gertrude Meserve**

Mr. Sandt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology student from Pennsylvania, gets his flying ABC's from Miss Meserve, one of the youngest flying instructors in the country, teaching at E. W. Wiggins Airways, Inc., at East Boston. Miss Meserve has all ratings any man could get except that of air-line pilot. So far that field has been closed to women. At the Wiggins School she is considered not only the equal of any male, but better than most of them.

Woman pilot rated 'tops' as instructor: Page 4.

Nazi pressure on Pétain intensified — Weygand in key position for French decisions.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy's North African Proconsul, returned to North Africa from Vichy today without attending a Cabinet meeting on the defense situation in territories under his jurisdiction.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11 — There are signs of a fresh crisis in relations between Britain and Vichy as the result of the renewed Nazi pressure of the past few days.

The most serious concern is felt here at reports that Germany is now demanding increased French "collaboration" in the form of greater facilities for the Axis at North African ports, including Bizerta, Casablanca, and Dakar.

The intensive discussions which have been proceeding at Vichy this week end, combined with an outburst at anti-British and anti-American sentiment in the Nazi-controlled French press, are viewed here as indications that the situation once again is approaching a critical point.

Protest on Detentions

This renewed tension is exemplified in a note which the Vichy Cabinet has dispatched to the British Government protesting against the detention of Gen. Henri Dentz and other officers of the Syrian garrison by British military authorities.

The British action in detaining General Dentz has been taken in accordance with the armistice terms, which provided that prisoners of the Allied forces here were to be set free forthwith and reserving to Britain the right to hold French officers until Allied prisoners had been released.

Some 75 British officers are still awaiting freedom, and the French maintain that they are now in Axis-occupied territory.

The French are also protesting noisily against the entire British campaign in Syria on the grounds that when the British troops occupied the country they found no Axis forces there.

The official British statement on this point has just been issued here, pointing out that though there was no German army in Syria, there very emphatically was the vanguard of Axis forces, including German ground staffs and technicians, and both Italian and German agents and agitators.

Shipping in South Atlantic

The conviction is growing here that, as a leading editorial in The Times, of London, today declares, "Great Britain and the United States must be prepared at any time to find themselves confronted with German infiltration on the Syrian model involving the use of Dakar and other bases against British and American shipping in the South Atlantic."

Persistent reports are being received here to the effect that such infiltration is under way. Moreover in the past few days there has been a sinister insistence in the Nazi press and German-controlled papers in Occupied France on the danger to French African ports on the Atlantic from British and American attack.

It is known, for instance, that the Axis is seeking facilities at Bizerta, as the use of this port and passage through Tunisia would greatly ease the problem of reinforcing Axis troops in Libya.

Much Depends on Weygand

The key to the whole problem is believed here to be the attitude of Gen. Maxim Weygand. Opinion here is frankly divided as to what his attitude would be in a showdown. But it can be stated that there are some good reasons to believe that he has been opposing in Vichy the kind of co-operations which the Nazis now demand in North Africa.

Weygand Called

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 11 (AP)—The newspaper Paris Midi said today that Gen. Maxime Weygand, North African Proconsul, had been summoned to Vichy because the Government wanted to be ready to "ward off any event" which might follow action it is preparing.

General Weygand, who made a hurried, unexpected trip to Vichy, has conferred several times with Chief of State Pétain and Vice-Premier Darlan in the midst of considerable Cabinet activity.

The newspaper did not specify what action was contemplated nor what were the consequences feared, although the more outspoken paper L'Oeuvre, published in Occupied France, mentioned the "defense of Africa against Anglo-Saxon coveting."

Massachusetts Farm Profits to Show No Substantial Gain Over Last Year

Near Shortage of Crops And Higher Costs Responsible

Farm profits this year will show no substantial gain in Massachusetts, despite the sharply increasing purchasing power of a large mass of the people, Louis A. Webster, Director of the State Division of Markets, said today.

When the crops are all in and the money in the jam jar is finally counted, Bay State farmers will not find themselves very much ahead of the $73,000,000 they earned last year, he said.

Two factors have knocked out the farmer's opportunities to swell his bank account in 1941, according to the Director. These are: 1. Increased cost of farm operation, reflected in farm wages and costs of tools and materials. 2. What approaches a shortage in crops.

Drawn from the farms by industry, farm labor is at a premium. The increased wages in factories have necessarily been paralleled on the farms. "Farm wages have risen from 20 to 50 per cent," Mr. Webster said.

"The apple region is a notable example. Apple-growers are expecting to pay 10 cents a box this year where in the past they have paid six to eight cents a box."

Other State officials have already indicated it may be necessary to postpone opening high schools to allow employment of high school boys and girls to pick apples. A similar problem has been reported in the Maine potato region.

"The combination of increased wages for farmhands, plus the shortage of help, has induced farmers in some areas to forego harvesting their crops," Mr. Webster said. "In some places, the crops have not even been planted.

"Drought has contributed to this decrease in farm output. Altogether, this year's crops are bound to suffer in comparison with last year's bumper crop," he added.

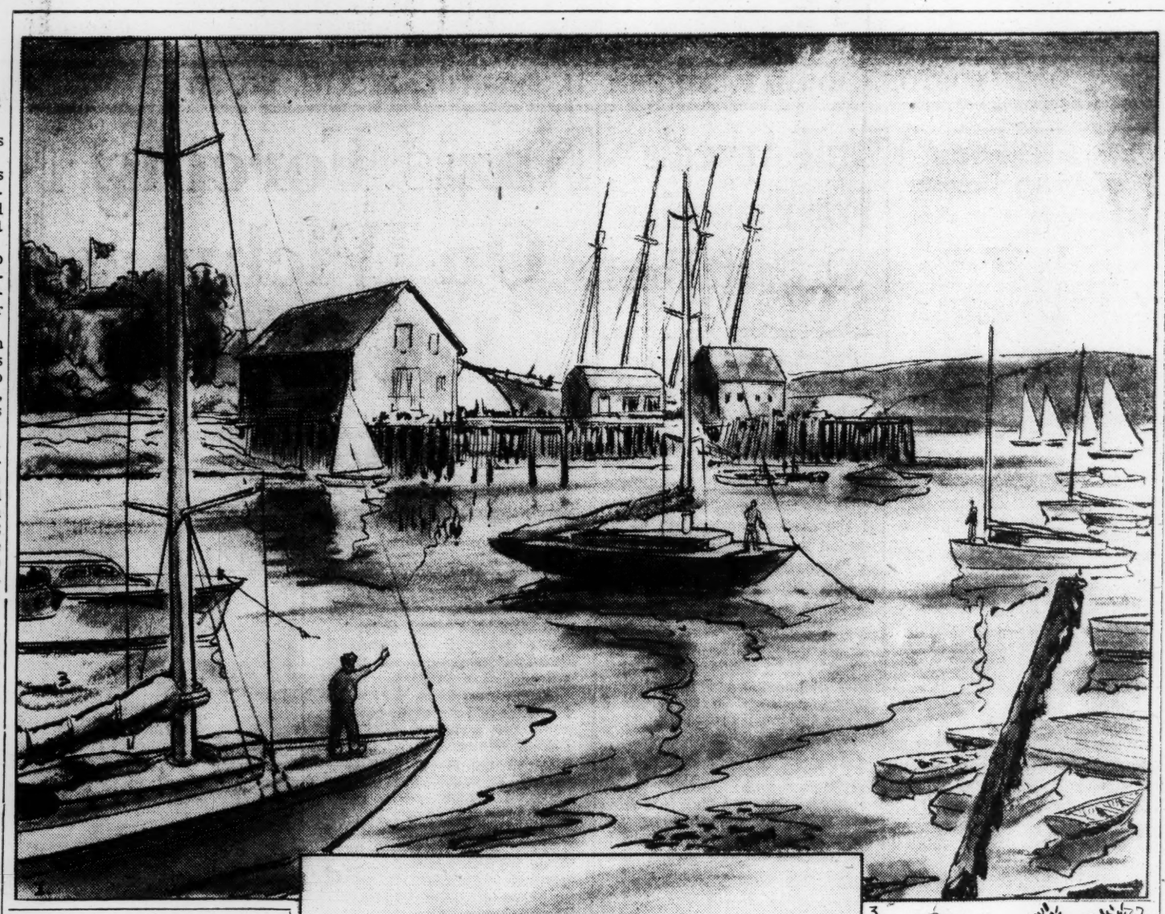
This year's deficiency in crop production may result in a State-supported program of crop expansion next spring, the Director said.

"Notwithstanding the decrease in farm production, Massachusetts farmers will probably be able to show on their books a 20 per cent, perhaps more, increase in gross income," said Mr. Webster.

"This will result from the increase in prices," he said. "For instance, 10,000 boxes of cabbages delivered in Boston last week sold at $1.50 a box. A year ago, a similar quantity sold for only 62 cents a box. Sweet corn, on the market a month, still sells for 80 cents a box. Last year, after a similar period, it had dropped to 60 cents.

"Farm prices moved slowly at first. Recent weeks, however, have seen prices climb nearly 50 per cent ahead of prices in July, 1940. But any benefit that might have been derived from these swollen prices is absorbed in the increased cost of labor, tools and materials.

"Probably the only ones among the 140,000 persons living in Massachusetts' 25,000 farms who will benefit will be those on what are called family operated farms. On these farms, where crops are planted and harvested by the farmer and his children, labor costs will be low, and he will be able to take full advantage of higher prices."



Near-Mystery of the Sea Deflated by Time and Tide

Visions of another sea mystery such as that of the Mary Celeste faded today when the finding of an abandoned 36-foot sailing sloop this morning with sails set, off Plymouth, was explained in Boston.

The sloop was named the Demon and was found by the crew of the Eddie and Lulu M, a fishing dragger, about eight miles off the Gurnet and handed over to the United States Coast Guard. There was no one aboard, and the craft was apparently undamaged excepting for a split mainsail.

The famous Mary Celeste was an American brigantine found years ago, with all sails set, food on the table ready for serving, no signs of a struggle but no one on board; and the mystery has never been explained.

The Demon's cruise did not long remain a mystery, however, It developed that two men, one of whom was said to be Paul R. Goldman, of Revere, took the sloop on a trip to sea yesterday. When the mainsail split, the vessel bumped on the rocks at Deer Island, in lower Boston Harbor.

Unable to free the craft, the two men abandoned her and went ashore, reporting the situation to the radio direction-finding station on Deer Island, planning to return this morning. But the rising tide that waits for no man meantime lifted the craft from the rocks and she started seaward on a cruise of her own.

The fishermen sighting the vessel off Plymouth and seeing her sailing as though unguided went alongside and boarded her, and later handed her over to the Coast Guard.

Record Number of N. E. Boys Taking Air 'Exams' This Week

Military and defense news from New England in brief:

Aviation Cadet Examination — More than 600 New England boys—a record-breaking total—will take the written examination for Flying Cadets tomorrow and Wednesday, it is announced today by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps area recruiting officer.

More than 400 of the young men will be examined at Richards Hall, Northeastern University, in Boston; approximately 100 will be examined at Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; and the rest will be examined at the Bangor Air Base; the Manchester Air Base and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Examinations in the past have been given only at the Boston Army Base and at Westover Field. During recent months, however, the large number of applications from young men of New England have made the facilities of the Army Base inadequate for the purpose, and the facilities of Northeastern University, offered by Dean William C. White, were accepted.

Right of Appeal—Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, today announced that every registrant is entitled to appeal from any classification by his local board, and no one has the right to deny him that privilege.

In all cases, General Erickson said, local boards and Government appeal agents must make every effort to insure protection of the registrant's right of appeal, regardless of whether they think the appeal is justified.

Any registrant who is dissatisfied with a determination of his local board may appeal the decision to the Board of Appeals and no one has legal power to infere with his efforts to get a review of his case, the Director said.

Pointing out that the registrant or his dependants must appeal within 10 days after mailing of the registrant's notice of classification (unless the time is extended) General Erickson said that appeals may be made by filing a written notice of appeal with the local board or by signing the 'Appeal to Board of Appeal' on the questionnaire (form 40).

B. U. "Refresher Course"—A second nine-week course for candidates for appointment as Army Flying Cadets who lack the two-year college requirements will be conducted at Boston University beginning Sept. 8 and continuing through Nov. 7, Prof. J. Wendell Yeo, co-ordinator of the course, announced today. Two-hour class sessions will be held in the University's Soden Building, Exeter Street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings after Sept. 8. Registration will be at 84 Exeter Street, Sept. 3 and 5.

C. O. Camps Grow—Fourteen more conscientious objectors, mostly from New York State, arrived at Civilian Public Service Camps at Royalston, Petersham, and Stoddard, N. H., over the week-end. The arrivals gave Royalston its full quota of 41 encamped. Included in the group was Francis Hall, of Newark, N. J., theological student, who had been sentenced for refusing to register for the draft, and who has been paroled to the National Service Board for Religious Objectors.

Engineers Leave Edwards — The 101st Engineers regiment left Camp Edwards today for Fort Devens to prepare an encampment area for the 26th Division. The Division will take part in Sixth Army Corps war games with the First Division from Aug. 21 to Sept. 12.

Army Ready—More than 55,000 troops will take part in the war games in the Fort Devens area and, according to Lieut. Col. Samuel Dunlop, Post Quartermaster, the Army is ready to feed them. The size of the food list prepared by Colonel Dunlop is enough to startle any housewife.

About 500,000 loaves of bread will be needed along with 115,000 pounds of bacon.

Breakfast each day will require 120,000 eggs, 30,000 half-pint bottles of milk and 20 tons of meat.

From Monday through Friday box lunches, to be served in the field, will utilize 160 tons of beef, 90,000 pounds of buter, 40,000 pounds of lard, 25,000 pounds of cheese, 35 tons of bologna, 75 tons of ham and 150,000 tons of ice to preserve food.

Add to this 715,000 pounds of potatoes and thousands of pounds of fruits and vegetables.

The evening meal will be the favorite—with 40,000 pounds of roast chicken, 36,000 pounds of boiled fowl, and either 15 tons of pork or 12½ tons of corned beef used daily.

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Whitney Quits Sing Sing For Job as Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 11—Paroled because of good behavior during his three years and four months served in Sing Sing Prison here, Richard Whitney, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, put the prison walls behind him today and turned toward a new life opening for him at Barnstable, Mass.

The former Wall Street broker, who was sentenced to a term of 5 to 10 years for stealing $214,000 from clients' accounts, was met at the gates by his brother, George, a J. P. Morgan partner, in a chauffeur-driven limousine.

Mr. Whitney greeted his brother with a silent handclasp. The brother had advanced $2,600,000 of his own fortune in 1938 in a vain effort to save Mr. Whitney's firm from failure. Today, neither of them spoke as the car sped away toward the Cape Cod dairy farm where the ex-convict will start a new career as superintendent.

At Barnstable, Mr. Whitney is to live with his wife and daughter, Alice, while supervising the dairy farm. His parole period extends to April 12, 1948, expiration date of his maximum sentence, and meanwhile he is under duress to report regularly through the Massachusetts Board of Correction to the New York parole authorities.

Parole regulations forbid his reentry in the securities business or his return to Wall Street, where his stock manipulations resulted in the failure of his investment firm, Richard Whitney & Co., at a net loss of $2,665,000 and a $3,007,000 default on personal obligations, most of the latter owing to his brother, George.

Mr. Whitney was sentenced in General Sessions Court on April 11, 1938, after pleading guilty to two first degree grand larceny indictments which specified misuse of a $105,000 trust fund established by his father-in-law, the late George R. Sheldon, and the theft of $109,000 from New York Yacht Club funds, of which he was treasurer. He assumed full responsibility for the losses, and his 232-acre estate near Far Hills, N. J., was sold in bankruptcy proceedings.

Wife, Daughter Wait

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—A 12-room farmhouse, a landmark in one of the oldest towns on Cape Cod, was ready today to become the home of Richard Whitney, former New York Stock Exchange president.

Mr. Whitney's wife and their daughter, Alice, 22, came here several days ago to open the house on a 50-acre tract where Mr. Whitney will become manager of a proposed dairy farm with a herd of 25 cattle.

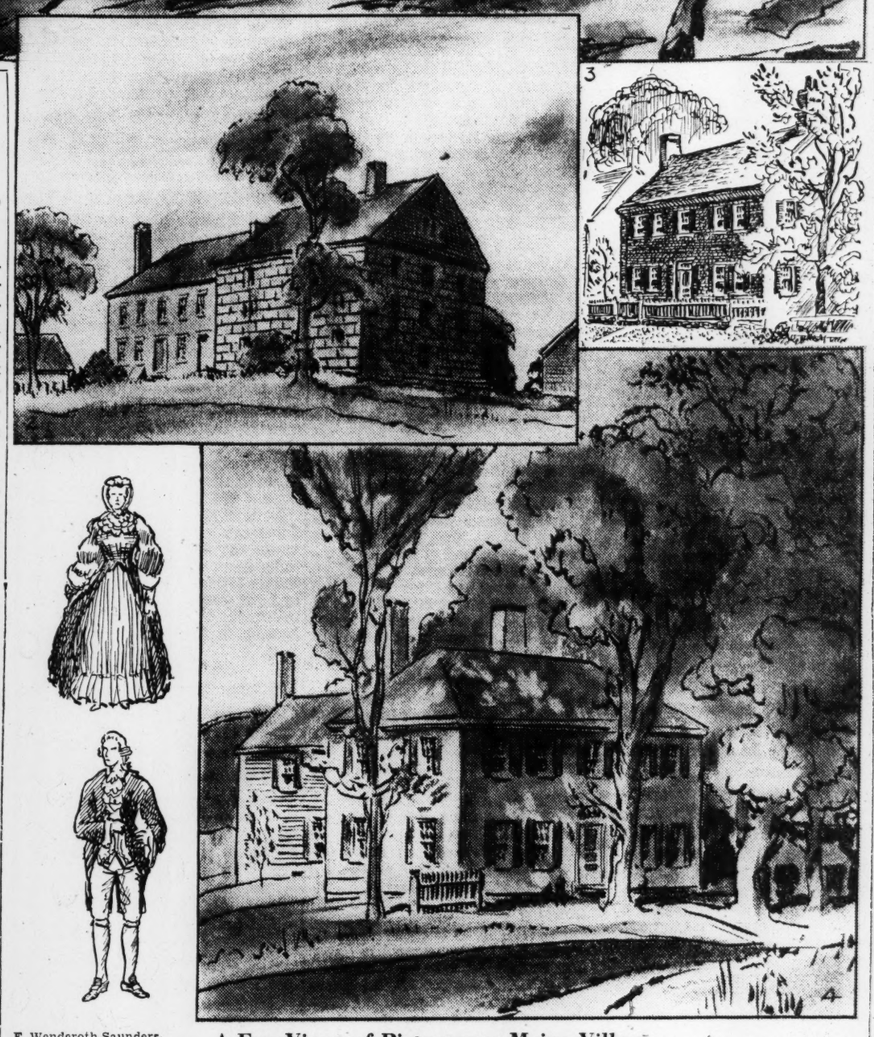
Two maids came here with Mrs. Whitney and her daughter.

Weekly Parole Visits

Richard K. Whitney will be visited weekly for the first month of his residence in Massachusetts by a Parole Officer and once a month thereafter, Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, said today.

During the six years and eight months of his parole, Mr. Whitney must either report to the State Parole Board or be visited by a parole officer every month after the first one. Walter R. Ryan, Deputy Commissioner of Correction in charge of parole, will make the first visit to the Barnstable farm where the former financier will make his home either tomorrow or Wednesday, Mr. Lyman said.

Reports on the New York man will be forwarded to New York authorities by the Massachusetts officials.



F. Wenderoth Saunders

A Few Views of Picturesque Maine Village

1. Wiscasset Harbor. 2. Old stone jail built in 1811. The enormous stone blocks were ferried across the Sheepscott River from Edgecomb and keys weighing three pounds were necessary for the huge locks. 3. Newly restored Page-Potter house. 4. Cook-Hubbard-Samuels house, built by Francis Cook, Collector of Customs when Wiscasset was a thriving port early in the Nineteenth Century.

Rents Double In Defense Areas of N. E.

Rents in a number of small industrial and military-camp towns—including many in the New England area—have more than doubled since the national defense program began, the Work Projects Administration in Washington announced today.

Commenting upon a survey made in 58 communities, Howard O. Hunter, WPA Commissioner, said:

"In a number of areas the rent increases have been truly startling. They are hardest, moreover, on the families who are least able to pay, because in most instances the increases have been relatively greater on the poorer and cheaper dwellings."

The New England areas were all surveyed during the months of May, June, or July, 1941. The proportion of identical units having rent increases since March, 1940; the average rent, March, 1940, all units; and the percentage of increase, respectively, were:

Newport, R. I., 4 per cent had rent increases; average rent, 1940, $30; increase, 14 per cent.

Vermont — Springfield, 41 per cent, $23.50, and 22 per cent. Windsor, 30 per cent, $20.80, and 19 per cent.

Connecticut — Bristol, 39 per cent, $25.80, 15 per cent. Meriden, 32 per cent, $23.80, 14 per cent. Groton, 22 per cent, $28.00, 17 per cent. New London, 19 per cent, $26.60, 13 per cent.

Maine—Bath, 22 per cent, $20.50, 19 per cent.

Massachusetts — Ayer, 15 per cent, $20.10, 21 per cent.

Zamzam Survivor in Boston; Wants a 'Fighting' Job

Condensing material for a dozen adventure stories into a few crisp sentences, William A. Davidson of Worcester, Mass., one of five young American ambulance drivers to escape Nazi guards in Occupied France after an earlier adventure in the sinking of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, was at the headquarters of the First Corps Area, Boston Army Base, today, seeking to get back on a bombardiering squad.

Clad in French peasant clothes, unable to understand or speak a great deal of French, and armed with half a loaf of bread, two cans of sardines, a tube of cheese, a bottle of water, and a bar of chocolate, young Davidson made his escape from the Nazi-guarded hotel in Biarritz, and headed for the frontier.

With only 100 francs and two dollars in American money, which Davidson made his way by food and bus, finally ariving at Marseille, about 500 miles distant, in 4½ days. However, it was a full 18 days from the time he escaped, until he set sail from Lisbon on the West Point, before he really breathed easy, he said.

"When I got to Marseille on July 12, after having escaped on the 8th, I learned that orders had gone through for the release of my fellow ambulance drivers. I wrote one of them about this, and he received my letter on the 16th, but did not believe the news it contained, sincethey had heard nothing about being released. As a matter of fact, official orders did not reach them until July 21st, although the news was given out on July 11th."

Questioned urther, Mr. Davidson said that he first volunteered as an American ambulance driver for the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but never got across, as the ship he was on was turned back. On his return to the United tates at that time, he enlisted in the Flying Cadets, and spent 10 weeks in training in Alabama. It wasc after this that he enlisted as a member of the British-American ambulance unit which was en route to the Near East for service when the Zamzam was torpedoed.

Officials at the First Corps Area Headquarters have referred young Davidson to Washington, since he is eager now to get back into the air force on a bombadiering squad.

"The next time I go across, I want to go fighting," he said.

His father, Herman Davidson, accompanied him to the Boston Army Base.

Boston Shores' Inquiry Sought

Investigation of "deplorable conditions" existing along South Boston shores because of inadequate sewage disposal facilities, was demanded today by State Senator Leo J. Sullivan (D), of South Boston.

In a letter to Dr. Paul J. Jackmauh, State Health Commissioner, Mr. Sullivan asked that immediate steps be taken to correct conditions existing in South Boston and Dorchester flats. He asked the Commissioner to discover the cause.

Wiscasset 'Open House Day' To Attract Many Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine—More than 1,000 visitors are expected to throng this old Maine village on Open House Day, Wednesday, Aug. 13. Many of the people who come to view the houses and public buildings of a past era will arrive by sea; and the landlocked harbor on the Sheepscott River will sparkle again with the glistening hulls of a fleet of pleasure craft. House parties and gay times will be the order of the day. Dainty costumed hostesses will invite visitors into charming interiors to inspect their rare treasures of fine furniture and superb glass and china.

As Wiscasset opens its doors for the fourteenth season it will welcome people from every State, many of whom come year after year to live again for a few hours in the golden age of the Maine sea captains. The village has much to offer these visitors, for like a rocket it flared briefly and brilliantly in wealth and elegance after the close of the Revolutionary War until President Jefferson tried to purchase isolation for the new United States by embargoing trade with Europe.

Wiscasset points proudly to the fact that its harbor was once the most important port in Maine. Its waterfront was lined then with wharves, and hundreds of ships yearly lifted their square sails as they swung with the tide past Edgecomb and pine-clad Westport Island on their way to distant parts of the earth. In the area to the south of the village wooden ships took shape and were launched on the flood. Here ship carpenters applied their finest art to the stern castles and their interiors. The wharves, the warehouses, and the forest of masts that rose above them have gone, but the houses, churches, courthouse, and old store fronts preserve the early charm of the village.

Source of Wealth

Much of the wealth of this American Georgian village came from the lush profits garnered from running the blockade ports of Europe. The first Napoleon, supreme on that continent, forbade trade with the British Isles. The choice ship oak of the Sheepscott region, famous for over a century and cargoes of salt fish were worth fortunes in Havre and Hamburg. In direct defiance of storm, patrol boats, and press gangs the Maine Yankees ran their windjammers into the forbidden ports. Lumber sold for $70 a thousand feet, a tidy sum with the high purchasing power of that day.

With their new wealth the Wiscasset sea merchants turned to the ship carpenters and demanded of their best. Old houses were moved to make way for more pretentious mansions, streets were laid out, elms that have now grown to mighty trees were planted. Fortune descended on Wiscasset in a simple and graceful period of architecture. Proportion and line were more important than ineffectual detail. Since their wealth came from the sea, merchants caused to be built on their roofs windowed cupolas and cat-walks, from the breezy heights of which they might strain to catch a glimpse of returning sails.

On the rooms of the mansions the ship carpenters lavished the same care they gave to the ship cabins. Stairways and paneled walls, mantels and built-in-cabinets speak eloquently of their skill. Here was a day of silks and satins, a day when every returning ship brought consignments of fine furnishings to be arranged tastefully in the new houses by the wives of the merchant princes. Here was a day of slaves and comfortable living, when the safe return of a boat was an excuse for hospitality and entertainment, the display of fine damask, of exquisite glass, and newly imported china. The Old South had its wealth and beauty, but the aristocracy of the New England port towns had their magnificence too.

Village's Charm Preserved

Several factors have combined to preserve the village nearly intact for posterity. The era of wealth ended abruptly. The industrial revolution never had an opportunity to blight architecturally the mansions with what were then considered "modern improvements." Old families lived on in the village and preserved the furnishings of their more opulent parents. When in recent years a few of the old houses were sold to "outsiders," their purchasers venerated the former order and cherished the interiors or scoured the country side for antique pieces that would be thoroughly in keeping with the residences of that period.

Wiscasset does not open all of its fine mansions every year. While some are on view regularly, others are opened periodically. In all about 20 houses and public buildings may be visited by the public. These, however, contain such a store of antiquities that many people confine their observations to but several of the buildings, reserving others for another year.

The Page-Potter house built in the early Nineteenth Century by Squire Samuel Page will be on exhibition for the first time in its history. Early photographs discovered in 1940 made possible an exact restoration.

Old favorites that will be open to the public again are: the Nickles-Sortwell house, the Cook-Marean house, the Wood-Bellas-White mansion, the Governor Smith homestead, and the Shephard-Rafter house. The Cook-Hubbard house that was acquired a year ago by Dr. Bernard Samuels of New York City may be visited again this year. This house, maintained now as a summer residence, has been most painstakingly restored. Dr. Samuels has filled this house with authentic period pieces, part of a large collection, the result of years of search in America and Europe.

Hostesses Listed

Open House Day is sponsored by the Village Improvement Society. Miss Francess Sortwell of Washington and Wiscasset, and Mr. Carroll T. Berry of Wiscasset, officers of the Society, have been in charge of arranging the celebration.

Many of the assisting hostesses are out-of-State summer residents of Wiscasset or adjoining Sheepscott. They are: Mrs. Rollins Sanford Saltus, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Mrs. H. L. Rust, Jr., and Mrs. Grant Rafter of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Hale Pulsifer and Mrs. M. Malcolm of New York City; Mrs. Sturgis Potter, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Lawrence Averill of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Nathan Hale and Mrs. John Goss, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. E. R. Kimball, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Mrs. Foster Kellogg of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. W. C. Leslie, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Mrs. Pauline C. Saunders, Wayland, Mass.; Miss H. G. Bird, Stow, Mass.; Miss Jane Philbrick, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Ruth Lepper, Norwood, Mass.; Miss Dorothy Andrews, Walpole, Mass.

Hostesses from Wiscasset are: Mrs. H. W. Webb, Mrs. Carroll T. Berry, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, Mrs. George Nevens, Mrs. Carl Larrabee, Mrs. Sarah Kierstead, Mrs. Lawrence Haggett, Mrs. W. P. Robert, Mrs. Emma Giffen, Mrs. Harry E. Rines, Mrs. S. Day, Mrs. Roy Marston, Mrs. Charles Sewall, Mrs. George Carlton, Mrs. Elden Munsey, Mrs. Charles Cowley, Mrs. Bradford Redonnet, Miss Carrie Knight, Miss Barbara Bailey, Miss Ava Dodge, and Miss Ida Cutten.

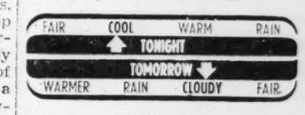
Petersham Experiments In Preserving Wood

New England farmers and woodland owners alike will have cause for rejoicing if the preliminary experimentation in a new method of preserving wood in its natural state is a success.

The process of preservation, now under way at the Harvard Forest in Petersham, N. H., is expected to be equally effective with both hard woods and conifers. The process will insure preservation of fence posts, cabin logs, rustic furniture, and, in fact, any wood used in its natural state, with no likelihood of decay from the weather.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, continued cool tonight; lowest temperature near 60 degrees; Tuesday considerable cloudiness and slightly warmer followed by occasional light rain in the afternoon; light variable winds tonight becoming moderate southwesterly Tuesday.

For Maine—Fair, continued cool tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, warmer in the interior followed by occasional light rain in the extreme west and extreme north portions.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island—Increasing cloudiness, not quite so cool tonight; Tuesday considerable cloudiness and slightly warmer followed by occasional light rain in the afternoon.

Vermont—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday considerable cloudiness with occasional rain; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds Tuesday.

Massachusetts — Increasing cloudiness, occasional light rain in west followed by occasional light rain in east portion in afternoon; slightly warmer.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	79	New Orleans	80	96
Chicago	75	93	New York	67	84
Denver	60	88	Norfolk	70	86
Kansas City	81	100	Philadelphia	63	87
Los Angeles	66	70	St. Louis	82	101
Miami	79	94	San Francisco	61	67
Minneapolis	78	92	Washington	67	88

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 11.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:03 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 3:22 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:22 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public Forum sponsored by the Work Project Administration Community Recreation Division. Work of the Bureau of Police Records will be explained by Officer Edward L. Kirby from Boston Police Headquarters. Also scheduled to speak will be Robert A. Waldman who will use films to illustrate a talk on "Lights and Shadows." At the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Tueday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts "American Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. At 11 a. m. The public is invited, free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

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Mexican Adventure in a Crowded Bus

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Seventh in a series of 30 articles

PUEBLA, Mexico—Puebla, the third largest city of Mexico, lies 80 miles east of the Capital, on a road that is well paved and picturesque. On the way out, if the sky is clear, one may gaze upon two of the most imposing volcanoes in the New World. I went to Puebla on bus No. 4 of the "Red Arrow" line and the round-trip ticket cost 80 cents. Busses leave from both cities every half hour.

When I reached the station, I found a bus almost full and ready to start. I had to content myself with a seat on the very back row, next to the door. There was still one place vacant, in front of me, facing backward.

Just before the door closed for departure, a bright-faced, light-skinned woman rushed up with a well-laden porter behind her. Between them, they had a half stalk of bananas—whopping big ones, too—a basketful of other kinds of fruit, including pineapples, a very large paper bag full of groceries, her own handbag and a big new straw sombrero. I think she keeps a boarding house or a small village store.

She took the one unoccupied seat in front of me. I helped her, the porter, and the conductor get the baggage in on top of us. There were no baggage racks. The conductor shouted, "Okay," and the chauffer drove off, leaving us to adjust our freight en route. The woman took the basket of fruit and the handbag on her lap and put her very heavy sack of groceries in the narrow aisle between us. The floor space was exceedingly limited and completely covered with feet, so the heavy bag could not possibly reach bottom. It settled down on my feet. I was proud to reflect that it was resting on a very substantial foundation.

The half stalk of bananas was a serious problem, but I helped to solve it by accepting it on my lap. Only the sombrero remained, unsettled. Lifted by the wind, which streamed in through the open bus windows, it floated about, like a bird on a leash, beating against our faces, and adding zest to our picnic.

Harmonious Company

Our company was as harmonious and happy as any about which Geoffrey Chaucer ever wrote. In the front of the bus were three young mothers with three young babies. Two of the mothers were in regular seats, one on a stool in the aisle. A Mexican bus abhors an empty aisle. Back, beside me, was a young man, with city clothes, and his young wife, with straight black hair, big golden earrings, and a long black dress. They were quite jovial and considered the trip a lark. They played a kind of hand-clapping game and their hearty laughter served as bright and tingling Mexican pepper in our can of sardines.

Next to the playful couple was a large, placid, elderly Indian, whose fine bronze face was as immobile as a statue. Across from him sat a bareheaded, barefooted Indian woman, with her stiff black hair in braids, a sack on her back, a year-old baby and a little basket in her lap. The niño, in harmony with fine Mexican traditions, was very good.

This is the land of perfectly behaved babies. Beside the Indian mama was a rather wrinkled and somewhat stern brown-faced peasant woman with a large basket of pottery on her lap—also a little homespun, gaily-colored bag, that kept squirming about. I managed to get a good look at the bag, and from its mouth I saw peeking the bright eyes of two very demure and timid doves.

Our Red Arrow shot along at high speed over a smooth road, toward magnificent ranges, and Mexico seemed pleasant.

We saw many cars whiz past, we swerved around slow-moving ox carts here and there, passed low drab cottages covered with red flowers, careened about curves and had the feeling of being on a grand adventure.

Ride Is an Adventure

And that was not altogether an illusion, for the Mexicans are extreme individualists. Every ride with them is an adventure. They resent discipline and do what they want to. One thing they want is to drive furiously over winding roads.

Already I could see the superb peaks of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl. On "Popo" rested a beautiful ermine-like cape, over "Izzy," the "Sleeping Maiden," was draped a downy white robe of untarnished loveliness, and toward them exultantly sailed our Red Arrow—doves, babies, bananas, bundles, and all. I liked Mexico.

Then suddenly as we were in full flight, the back door opened, against which my shoulder was leaning. Astonished, I tried to pull it shut. But it immediately opened again, and a boy thrust his head in. He was the conductor. He had been riding on the bumper in order to leave more room for passengers inside. He was coming to collect the fares. Somehow or other he would have to crawl over our banana barricade crowned with its sombrero. That seemed to me utterly impossible, but not for our conductor. Such hurdling was all in a day's work.

Since my arms were filled with the señora's bananas and hers were filled with pineapples and other delicious fruit, we didn't know what to do with the new sombrero, and naturally didn't want the conductor to go crawling over it. He, of course, appreciated that, and being a youth of great resourcefulness, solved the problem at once. With a polite "if you please," he picked up the hat and put it on my own bare head. I had become a Mexican, for sure, and by the hearty laughter of my companions, I saw they had voted me into their club without any black balls.

Penny Tinkles Down

After that the conductor crawled over us and collected the tickets. Indian mama didn't have any ticket, so paid in cash. As the conductor handed her the change across the lap of the rather stern-faced woman with the basket of pottery, the bus swerved, Indian baby jiggled, Indian mama's hand was joggled and a penny fell into the pottery, tinkling down, down, down. Indian mama laughed, but not her pottery-carrying neighbor. That lady frowned. I couldn't blame her either, for she was confronted with a case of a needle in a haystack. We would have to tear the hay apart.

Well, we did. Stolid old grandpa Indian, riding in sublime but not unfriendly aloofness, deigned to take over the doves. Then the doves' mistress took out her bowls and vases, pitchers, cups and saucers, one by one, shaking each piece to see if it contained the penny. After the shaking she handed each piece to the hand-clapping couple. Their laps soon looked like a china shop. Indian mama was as a girl and quite enjoyed the hunt. For her it was a sort of "button, button, who's got the button?" She listened intently as each piece of pottery was shaken, giggling now and then. For a long time the shaking was in vain. Finally we found the penny, in a little vase, at the bottom of the basket.

Before long, my grocery store señora came to her village. Courtesy required that I take over her pineapples, so as to facilitate her extrication from the bus. Then I handed all her merchandise down to her, last of all the sombrero. I rather missed it as I removed it from its improvised hat rack. She was a gracious lady and said, "Gracias," as our Red Arrow sped on its way again.

More Passengers

I was greatly relieved to have more room, but the delight was of short duration. Soon we were hailed by a group and two white-pajamaed, broad-sombreroed, copper-faced peasants climbed in, one barefooted, one wearing rubber-tire sandals. Then it began to rain furiously and the conductor climbed in, too. Also, he had a passenger of his own out there on the bumper—a cousin, brother, or friend. This private passenger squirmed in, also. Of course, they didn't all settle on me, but I felt I was carrying more than my quota.

On that trip I learned a travel axiom, which every Mexican knows by heart, "Don't sit next to a bus door!"

Publicity Benefits States In a Variety of Ways

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is more than passing commercial significance in the fact that the States individually are engaged in an intensive, and fairly expensive, advertising campaign. Last year 40 of them spent $4,400,000 in campaigns to attract tourists and new industries, and help sell local industrial and agricultural products. This year the legislators in 39 States have appropriated a total of more than $6,000,000 for this purpose.

The lawmakers are convinced that advertising pays. They say they have tangible proof of value received from the money already spent. But this development has more far-reaching importance than that of a public business venture. It is in the nature, some observers feel, of an economic, and even social, revolution.

For here are a few of the things a successful advertising campaign of this kind does:

It inspires effort to improve the products of the State involved, both factory goods, and farm products. The makers, as well as the potential buyers, are made conscious of the quality of their goods, and inevitably scurry about to make them better.

Better Use of Resources

It inspires effort also to improve and make the most of resources, both industrial and scenic. Potential tourist attractions are exploited as never before. Both officially and privately there is a tendency to spend more money on, and put more work into, the developing and "sprucing up" of these things which attract visitors.

It influences directly the improvement and building of highways. A State is not in a position to invite in visitors unless its roads are comfortable and adequate. Many millions of dollars have been spent on highway construction in the past few years, especially in the Southern States and those heretofore deficient in this facility.

But perhaps of more importance is the sense of closer unity, of better understanding, and the greater integration, which advertising encourages. These campaigns send out the message of each individual State into most of the others. Each one not only is telling its story to the other, but at the same time it hears the story of all the others. More travel means too that more persons are learning "how the other half lives." There is greater social intercourse, and with it a greater sympathy and appreciation of one's neighbor and his problems and his people.

Wider Contacts Made

It has both a leavening and a leveling effect. There is enlightenment through new and wider contacts. There is a leveling of sectional social barriers, and even of State trade barriers.

It may seem paradoxical that a movement born of competition, of keen rivalry, should result in better integration, but it is seen that this is precisely what happens.

This advertising is done through newspapers, and magazines, and direct-by-mail, with most States using all three methods. Of course much of the increase in activity can be traced to the war. That is, those Americans who travel are now forced to do it chiefly in their own country. Then the business pick-up means that there is more money to spend for traveling, more money with which to buy products advertised. And then, too, the defense production program has brought about an abnormal expansion in industrial facilities.

It is believed, though, that the good showing is due in very large part to the fact that these State advertising campaigns, the groundwork of which was laid five or six years ago, are now taking effect with real force.

The funds made available for this work range from $825,000 in Florida, and $600,000 in Utah, to $15,000 in Ohio. While 26 States, reports the Council of State Government here, obtain money from the general fund for advertising only, eight earmark specific taxes, usually on products advertised. The other five get money from both sources.

Florida raised $750,000 of its budget through an excise tax on citrus fruits, and the rest from its general inspection fund. Idaho advertises its potatoes and onions with $109,000 raised by an excise tax on those products. An excise tax on butterfat raised the $94,000 budget of the Iowa Dairy Industry Commission. Of $478,000 spent by Washington this year $250,000 came from a tax on apples, $61,996 from a tax on butterfat, and the rest from the State general fund.

The campaigns are handled in most of the States by special publicity or advertising bureaus independent of other State departments, but in some the work is turned over to such existing departments as conservation.

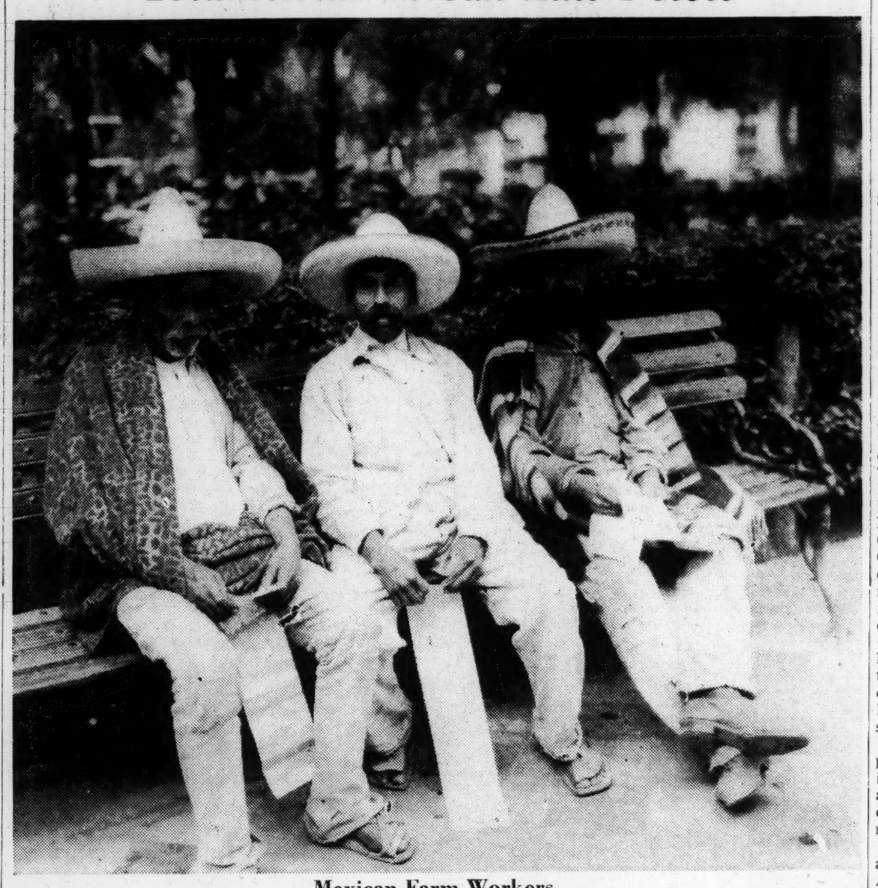
One interesting development in connection with this work is the co-operation among several States to advertise one particular product. Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, for example, have gotten together to stimulate the sale of rice, an important product of each State.

Only one State, Delaware, has no State advertising of any kind. The other 18, though they have no state-sponsored program, find their interests amply promoted by municipalities, civic, and service groups, and private agencies and producers within the states.

How do they know it pays to advertise? Well, for example, the Arkansas Publicity Commission reports that more than 5,000,000 tourists visited the State last year, spending an estimated $66,000,000; an increase of $16,000,000 over 1939.

Massachusetts reports 261 new industries and 215 major expansions of existing industries for 1940, and North Carolina reports 239 new industries located in the State from 1938 to 1940.

Triumvirate in San Luis Potosi



Mexican Farm Workers
Enjoying a period of relaxation in the Plaza Central of San Luis Potosi.

Investment in Real Estate Calls for Care

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California, and author of "Effective Public Reading."

"A Stich in Time"
Seventh in a series of 30 articles

Investment in real estate is often a conservative one and may not be nearly so difficult for the amateur investor to make with safety as the investment in stocks or bonds. A good working knowledge of real estate values in the particular locality is, however, an essential.

First mortgages on real estate, where the property is in good condition and is yielding an income sufficient to take care of payments, are often quite satisfactory. It is extremely important, however, to be sure, whether by actual appraisal or by one's own assured understanding of values, that the loan does not exceed the emergency resale value of the property, together with costs of sale. This is the rule employed by a bank or other professional conservative lender, and should govern the private investor. If he loans more, he is risking a loss in case the borrower is unable to pay.

The market value is no criterion, for it may fluctuate. At the time the investor needs to sell the property in case of default, he may not be able to get more than half the original selling price. The criterion should be, what will be the assured minimum price if the property has to be put on the auction block, perhaps at a time of money stringency? This is a figure which should be ascertained not by guesswork, but by a true appreciation of values in the vicinity of the property in question over a long period of years. Again, one may need to consult the expert, possibly more than one.

Second Mortgages

There is also the opportunity of investing money in second mortgages. A second mortgage secures a loan additional to the one for which the original or first mortgage has been given. Its security is derived from the remaining value of the property after the first mortgage has been paid, including costs of foreclosure, if foreclosure becomes necessary. This makes the second mortgage a much greater risk, one which should by no means be taken by the inexpert investor.

He may, however, invest his money in a company which accepts second mortgages as security, provided the company is run by honest and capable men and has a history of uninterrupted payment to its investors over a satisfactory period of time. The rate of return will be less than the fairly high interest on second mortgage loans, to which is usually added a substantial discount on the principal, because of the risk involved. But the safety factor will be immeasurably higher, because the loans are being handled by experts on valuation.

A third way of investing in real estate is somewhat in the speculative class, that is, the purchase of lots on which no buildings have been erected, but on which there is a likelihood of substantial increase in value within a very few years, so that they may be sold at a good profit. Such a likelihood is based on the tendency of a city to expand in the direction of these lots, on the expected building of factories nearby, and on many other factors—all of which must be balanced against taxes and loss of interest during the period.

One may buy improved property—land on which homes or stores have already been constructed. The soundness of such an investment will be dictated by the record of income over several years, balanced against the price to be paid and the cost of upkeep. The latter cost will include taxes, street or other assessments, repairs, insurance (if that is being paid by the owner), and depreciation. In estimating income, deduct at least 10 per cent for rental vacancies, as tenants move out.

Rental or Sale

Or one may buy lots and erect homes on them for rental or sale. The success of such an investment will, of course, depend on one's assurance of ability to rent these homes or to sell them at a profit. This profit must include interest on one's investment during the interval before the sale takes place, plus taxes, insurance, real estate broker's commission on the sale, possible assessments against the property for construction of pavements, sidewalks, sewers, and any other facilities which have not yet been put in.

There are many factors connected with buying and improving real estate for profitable sale which call for experience in the business—for it is a business, just as is the furniture, grocery, hardware, or restaurant business.

In buying lots, either for investment or for one's own use, caution should be exercised against being defrauded by one of the many land sale schemes which have been developed to catch the unsuspecting investor. One of these is the so-called "free lot" swindle. The intended victim is informed that he has been one of the lucky few to win a free lot in a drawing conducted to promote the sale of lots in a new tract. When he joyfully hies himself to view the lot, he finds that it is worthless. It may be in a swamp, a garbage dump, or in a creek bed.

The swindlers express great regret that he has happened to draw an inferior lot and offer to make it up to him by allowing him, say, $200 on a much more valuable lot. If he will add only $300, he will, they declare, be getting a lot worth at least $550. Actually, the lot to which he has been "switched" is worth perhaps no more than $150.

Sometimes the fraud is carried on by selling the same lot over a number of times before the swindlers depart to regions unknown.

The purchase of farm lands with the hope of obtaining income from them is a highly risky venture, unless one is a farmer and plans to manage the farm or to supervise its operation. To endeavor to obtain an income through a tenant, especially one not personally and satisfactorily known to the investor and if the farm is at any distance from the investor's residence, is on a par with oil drilling speculation. Still worse is it to buy such a farm with a small down payment and the hope, fanned to a warm blaze by the promoters, that the income from crops will meet the remaining payments.

Finally, the investor's motto should be that of the National Better Business Bureaus: "Before you invest, investigate."

Gotham Cuts Gas Use 10 P. C.; Conservation Drive Mapped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—While a survey of Metropolitan New York motor fuel dealers indicated that the first full week of the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. closing of gasoline pumps in 17 eastern seaboard States reduced consumption by about 10 to 15 per cent, New York State drew up plans today for a drive to effect further fuel reductions. The campaign, which will begin Aug. 13 at simultaneous meetings in 30 New York cities, will seek to convince New York motorists of the necessity of cutting fuel consumption voluntarily in order to obviate rationing.

The Automobile Club of New York will hold the chief meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here at which William J. Gottlieb, President of the Club, will preside. Those participating will include Dr. John W. Frey, Director of Marketing in the Office of Harold L. Ickles, Petroleum Co-ordinator; Carroll E. Mealey, State Petroleum Co-ordinator, operators of taxicab companies, trucking association officials, and representatives of defense councils and various civic organizations.

"The whole heart of this problem is to get motorists to believe that we really are in for it unless everyone saves every drop of gasoline that he can," Mr. Gottlieb said in announcing the drive.

The meetings will discuss in particular the problem of the cruising taxicabs in the light of the actual gasoline they use and the example they set for other motorists, Mr. Gottlieb said.

Meanwhile, attendance figures at beaches in the New York area Aug. 10 indicated that the conservation campaign had no effect on the usual Sunday outings of this City's millions. For the sixth time this season Coney Island reported more than 1,000,000 visitors.

The estimated 10 to 15 per cent reduction effected in the New York area by the conservation measures is far below the one-third cut asked for by Mr. Ickes, and if downward curving of fuel purchases is not voluntarily forthcoming rationing is expected to be instituted.

Saving Fuel Oil

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—William C. McTarnahan, President of the Fuel Oil Association of New York, said that the upper eastern seaboard states, by reducing office and home temperatures to 65 degrees during the winter, could save more than 924,000,000 gallons of fuel oil and thereby release at least 26 more tankers for service in the Battle of the Atlantic.

He said that his proposal was based on a survey of temperatures and oil consumption in the seaboard states from Washington north.

This estimated saving would result from a three-fold plan, he said, suggesting:

Setting thermostats in all oil-burning homes in the area at 65 degrees.

Setting thermostats in all factories, office buildings, apartment houses, hotels, and department stores at 65 degrees and where heating laws conflict, revise the laws. (New York City's heating law require a minimum of 68 degrees in such places from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.)

From bedtime to 6 a. m. set thermostats back to 45 degrees in all homes.

Swiss Plan to Keep Their Army Mobilized

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 11 (AP) — Karl Kobelt, head of the Swiss Military Department, indicated yesterday the Army expected to remain mobilized indefinitely despite the heavy costs and economic handicaps.

Maintenance of neutrality and independence obliged the Swiss people not to lay down their arms even if no immediate danger is foreseen, he said in an address to the Federal Gymnasts' Society.

Mobilization, he declared, is costing the Swiss 3,500,000 francs ($813,953) daily.

What's Next in Army? It's Grass Fires Now

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (AP)—You never know what the Army will get you into these days.

Eighteen soldiers at Hamilton Field air base, accepted as members of a select Marin County chorus, interrupted their singing practice in a civilian home to fight a grass fire threatening the home of their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dooley. The singing soldiers were hard at it when the fire department arrived.

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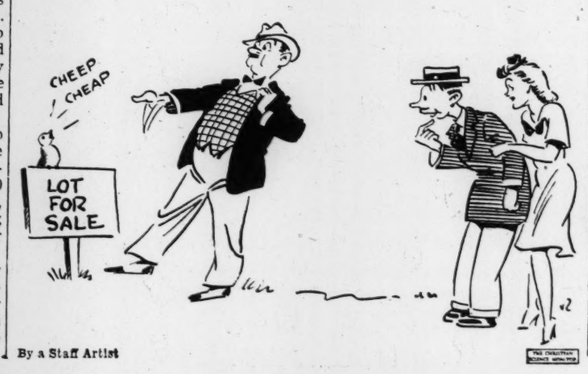

By a Staff Artist

FOR YOUR BAKING SPREE—DEPEND ON ME!

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A. F. of L. Official in Boston Threatens New Tieup of Ford Motor Empire

Firm Accused Of Failing To Keep Pledges

Possibility of another tie-up of the Ford Motor Co. plant at Dearborn, Mich., was indicated here today by John J. Murphy, who directed the recent organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor at the parent Ford plant.

Mr. Murphy declared the A. F. of L. had a majority of the workers in 14 outlying Ford plants making parts, that the A. F. of L. was being stalled off from holding elections in these plants, and that if the A. F. of L. did not get a quick election, he would call strikes.

Closing of several of the outlying plants, such as that at Ypsilanti, Mich., which makes generators, would shortly cause the home plant at Dearborn to shut down, he added.

Mr. Murphy is New England representative of the A. F. of L. He was transferred temporarily to Michigan early this year to take charge of the Ford campaign, with 54 organizers directly assigned to him. Now that he has returned to his Boston office, he continues to direct the general Ford situation for the A. F. of L.

Majorities Claimed

"The A. F. of L. has a majority in every one of the 14 Ford plants located within a radius of 65 miles of Dearborn," Mr. Murphy said.

"Before the elections in the River Rouge and Lincoln Plants at Dearborn, the company agreed to recognize the A. F. of L. as the sole collective bargaining agency in the 14 plants.

"After the Dearborn elections were won by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the company signed a C. I. O. contract, the C. I. O. attorney, Maurice Sugar, claimed the contract covered all outlying plants.

"But there was no election ever held in any of these plants. The only elections held were at the River Rouge and Lincoln Plants in Dearborn.

"The A. F. of L. maintains that the employees in each plant where no election has been held are entitled to a voice in deciding the union they want to represent them. If they want the A. F. of L., they should not be prevented from so voting. If they want the C. I. O., that is their free choice.

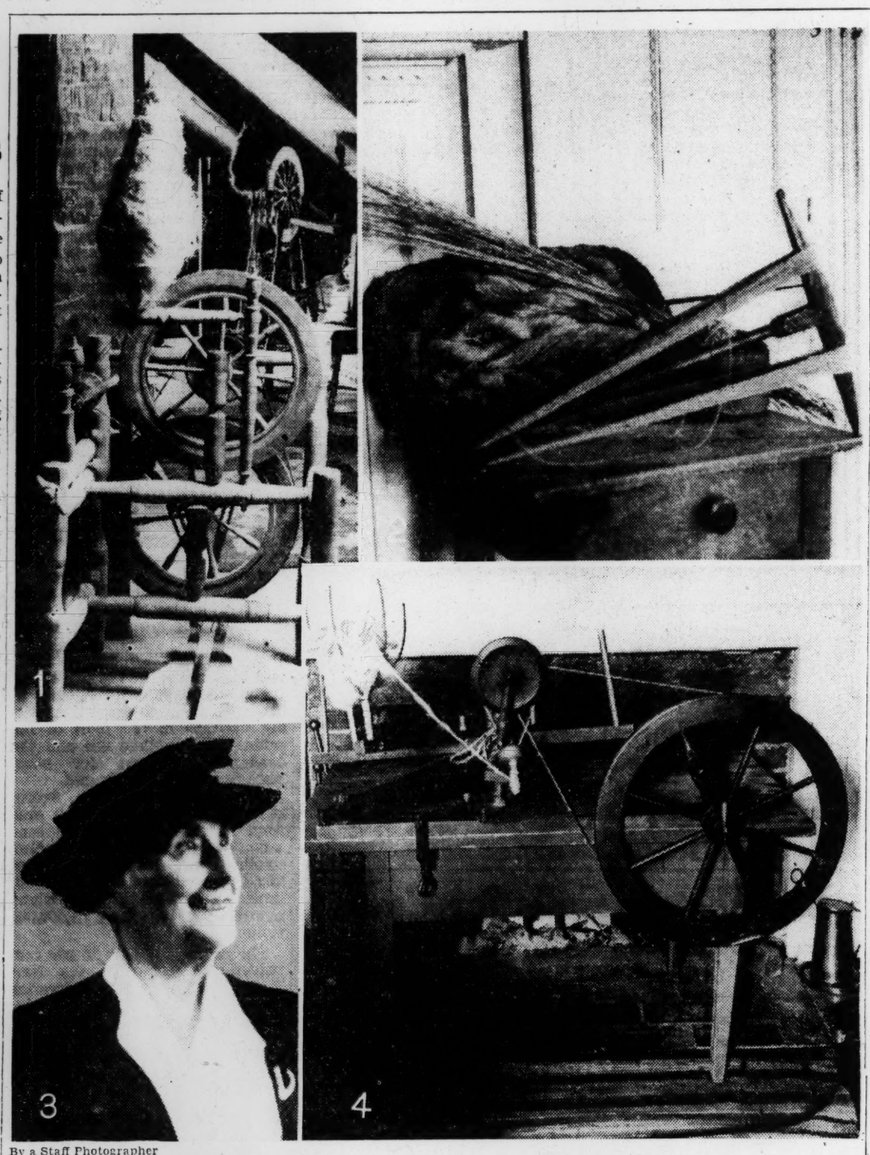
Cites Member Rolls

"We have had organizers working at all these plants and there is a local A. F. of L. union functioning in each today. I still have six organizers servicing these local unions. We have the membership records to present to the National Labor Relations Board to prove that our demand for an election is well based.

"The company says that may be so, now that the C. I. O. claims all Ford plants, although the company originally agreed to consent to elections.

"We have not hitherto been able to get action from the National Labor Relations Board, but today Mr. Frank H. Bowen, regional director of the NLRB at Detroit, informed me he had recommended that a hearing be held to decide whether or not an election shall be held in these 14 plants.

"If we cannot obtain satisfaction, I will call the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington and ask to be given the right to strike every one of these plants."



By a Staff Photographer

New Hampshire Homespun at Crafts League Fair

(1) Chair-type spinning wheel, with two drive wheels powered by two foot treadles, making it possible to turn the flyer in even motion and to stop instantly. (2) Basket of hand-spun, hand-dyed flax yarns, a spray of New Hampshire flax grown by Miss Ruth Gaines in Meriden, N. H., and an oldtime "Nidy-Noddy" used for hand-winding of skeins of yarn. (3) Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, of Sandwich, N. H., President and founder of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, now holding its eighth annual Craftsman's Fair at Dartmouth College, Hanover, Aug. 11 to 16, inclusive. (4) Hand-driven flax and wool wheel, brought to America by early English colonists more than 200 years ago. This table-type wheel is owned by the Rev. N. O. Bowlby, of Franklin, N. H., and is demonstrated at the Fair by Miss Gaines. Its only known counterpart is at Annapolis, N. S.

Police Watch Strike Pickets In Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Leland-Gifford Company, wholly engaged in production of machine tools and finishing of airplane crankshaft forgings for defense purposes, was being picketed today under police surveillance, as result of a strike of members of Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

S. W. O. C. New England Sub-Regional Director Martin J. Walsh placed the number of strikers, all from the day shift, at 350. Andrew L. Winkinson, Leland - Gifford spokesman in absence of Albert J. Gifford, Secretary-Treasurer, who is on vacation, declared the company had not statement to make.

Mr. Walsh declared the strike was due to the company's having discharged seven workers for union activities.

The S. W. O. C. was engaged in a recruiting campaign of the production workers. The company employs 1,400.

The National Labor Relations Board and Federal Department of Labor and Conciliation were notified of the strike and are expected to move immediately to settle it because of the importance of the plant in defense production.

Three to Depose In Coakley Case

Judge J. Frederick A. Crafts, special assistant State Attorney General, will go to Rhode Island this week to question three witnesses in connection with the impeachment trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Governor's Councillor, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, announced today.

Judge Crafts was authorized early this month to take depositions from out - of - State witnesses. Notices that the depositions will be required on Thursday or Friday have been sent to a Providence Commissioner for the issuance of subpoenas. Those summoned will be Francis J. Patriarca, Thomas Costa, Providence optometrist, and the Rev. Joseph Gibbons.

Francis Patriarca is the brother of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, who was released on parole and pardoned after serving 84 days of a three to five years' sentence for armed robbery. The Patriarca pardon is one of three upon which impeachment charges against Mr. Coakley are based.

Hemisphere Scope To Girls' Meeting

Girl Scouts from 24 States and Girl Guides from 15 Western Hemisphere countries and colonies converged at one point today—and that spot was Camp Bonnie Brae, East Otis, near Springfield, Mass.

The occasion was the second Western Hemisphere Encampment, sponsored by the Girl Scouts of the United States.

One of the biggest events during the two-week camping session will be the visit of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Monday, Aug. 18, when she will bring a special greeting to the campers from the President, and will be luncheon guest at the Camp.

Mrs. Roosevelt and some of the South and North American Scouts will broadcast over Columbia Broadcasting's network at 4:45 p. m.

New Hampshire Crafts Center To Show Handiwork of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 11—A new Crafts Center, to serve as a permanent workshop-home for the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, now holding its eighth annual Craftsman's Fair at Dartmouth College here, was announced today by Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Sandwich, N. H., President and founder of the League.

To be known as "Craft House," the new center will be located in Franconia Notch, just a stone's throw from the famous Cannon Mountain aerial tramway and the Old Man of the Mountain. What was formerly the Profile railroad station has been donated to the League by the New Hampshire State Forestry Association.

Co-operating in the granting of this new center were Roland Peabody, Director of the Tramway, and John Foster, State Forester. The property has been leased with the approval of the State Forestry Commission, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and the Governor and Council.

Announcement of the gift was made this afternoon during a reception attended by Gov. Robert O. Blood.

The building, 100 by 40 feet, has been shorn of its gingerbread architecture. The old ticket office and waiting rooms have been remodeled, so that, when opened within the next two or three weeks, the building will contain a large display room, wall space for decorations, two smaller rooms for furniture, and a large workshop for the craftsmen.

Chief speaker on today's opening program was Miss Ruth Gaines of Meriden, who talked on "New Hampshire Homespun." Raising her own flax—the first grown in the Granite State in more than 100 years—and spinning her own linen thread on oldtime spinning wheels which she collects, Miss Gaines also raises white angora rabbits, combing their fur for the spinning of yarn.

Portsmouth Strike

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11 (AP)—Laborers employed on a Government housing project here voted to strike today for increased wages.

Joseph D. Moriarity, Business Agent of the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union (A. F. of L.), said the employees sought an increase from 63½ to 75 cents an hour. The number of men involved was not announced.

The project calls for 800 homes at a cost of $250,000, to provide dwellings for employees at the Navy Yard.

Lawrence Strike

The strike of several hundred wash hands at the big Arlington Mills in Lawrence continued today, but the company reported that the balance of the plant was running. However if the wool washroom walkout is not settled, eventually the entire plant, employing 6,000 or 7,000 workers, will be forced to close.

The Boston office of the American Federation of Labor said the strikers, originally an independent group, had sought affiliation with the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L.

John J. Murphy, Regional Director for the A. F. of L., started sending in organizers today and said he expected to have 18 to 20 at the mills.

If the A. F. of L. should win Arlington, it would be the biggest plant in its textile union.

Sky Fireworks In Roof of The Stars Tonight

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The eyes of many sky watchers will peer quizzically upward toward the roof of stars at midnight tonight in an effort to see the annual August meteor shower, known as the Perseid meteors.

These meteors which have been seen annually since 830 A. D. are scheduled to appear to the right of Polaris, the North Star, in the northeastern skies just before midnight and overhead on the stroke of 12.

Formed of dust, these visitants from outer space travel at about 40 miles a second and sometimes dozens of them are seen within an hour flashing brilliantly as they are consumed by the friction of the air at about 60-miles altitude.

The meteors—probably the remains of some ancient comet—circle the sun in an eclipse so vast that they take 108 years for a single circuit. They are supposed to be a continuous stream of meteor dust whose width is estimated variously from 3,000,000 to 15,000,000 miles.

* * *

Although shoppers grumble about the advancing price of bacon, it is still 10 cents a pound cheaper than in August of 1937. This was disclosed today by a survey of the price trend, as compiled from figures of the First National Stores. Sliced bacon is selling at 29 cents, and on Aug. 6, 1937, it was 39 cents. On the other hand, the price was 19 cents a pound on several occasions early in 1940, during which period week-end specials were offered as low as 17 cents.

* * *

Silk has been ousted from another stronghold in the United States with the recent announcement that the Treasury Department will soon go all-American in making dollar bills. The synthetic fibers, rayon and nylon, produced by several plants along the Atlantic seaboard, will be used for the distinctive threads in the special paper which is printed as paper money and Government bonds.

* * *

The National Youth Administration group is "dressing up" the Custom House tower.

For years, there has been an absence of signs to guide visitors to the small elevator that takes passengers from the eighteenth floor to the observation balcony on the twenty-fifth floor. Finally, a pencil sign was made and pasted to the wall on the eighteenth floor. But now, neat cardboard signs are appearing in many parts of the building, all done by the NYA. These include the table of visiting hours to the tower, a warning that no cameras are allowed on the tower, directions to guide visitors to the tower, and instructions forbidding all to walk up or down the winding stairs between the eighteenth and twenty-fifth floors. The one thing not covered by the signs seem to be an admonition against scribbling names and dates on the walls.

* * *

Nice, soft, prickly Mexican cactus is the latest thing being used by automotive engineers in their efforts to make car riding easier, says a bulletin of the National Farm Chemurgic Council. This desert plant which looks like anything else but what a person would wish to recline on, is said to be greatly softened when given a "permanent wave" similar to beauty parlor treatment, which consists of twisting the strands in a steam bath. It is then formed into a pad which is sprayed with latex to bind it and increase its resiliency then sent to upholstery departments of a motor company.

In Best Beacon Hill Tradition

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston today moved into its new colonial-type branch office at the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets, Boston, from the former location at 67 Beacon Street.

Walter S. Bucklin, President, announced that the branch will be open for public inspection all during the week.

The traditional colonial atmosphere of Beacon Hill is found in the furnishings and architectural design of the new bank, including such things as an old-fashioned corner cupboard and a colonial fireplace. Although this colonial motif predominates in the general style of the branch, every effort has been made to provide the bank's patrons with the most modern banking facilities and conveniences. An electric eye opens and closes the doors at the entrance on Beacon Street, and the interior is equipped with the latest type of air-conditioning and fluorescent light. Cushioned-backed rubber tile flooring, panelled walls and woodwork and a writing room for women add to the charm and completeness of the new bank.

One of the most popular banking features for the residents of Beacon Hill and Back Bay is the installation of a modern safe deposit vault which is equipped with the popular $5-a-year safe deposit boxes. Spacious conference rooms and coupon booths are available to customers using the vault services.

Walter J. Hurd, Manager of the former Beacon Street Branch, is continuing as Manager of the new office with Channing Frothingham, Jr., as Assistant Manager.

Dr. Leigh Leaves Bennington To Resume His Social Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11—Dr. Robert DeVore Leigh, in keeping with his own plan providing for a regular change of presidents, has announced his resignation as head of Bennington College. Declaring that the time has arrived for him to resume his active work in the social sciences, he has become a temporary member of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

Dr. Leigh, in 1928, accepted the presidency of Bennington, a liberal arts college for women. It opened in 1932 and was established as an institution designed stress methods of progressive education and to develop a girl's special aptitudes rather than mold her in a standardized educational pattern.

Residents and summer residents of Bennington subscribed $600,000 of the $1,000,000 the trustees sought locally to found the institution. A site at the foot of Mount Anthony, the highest point of the Taconic Range in Vermont, was given for the college by James A. Colgate, of New York, treasurer, and member of the Board of Trustees.

Says Idea Is Success

Dr. Leigh, in announcing his resignation, said that the original conception of Bennington as a radical departure from established educational lines had been carried out successfully. He leaves the college with no indebtedness, and the original building program completed.

Bennington has attracted wide attention among educators. Students are carefully selected for marked ability, either special or general. Those able merely to pass standardized minimum requirements are not accepted. There are no examinations and students are not required to attend classes. They are expected to appreciate their opportunity to learn and to have such a wholesome interest in their subjects as to make intelligent use of the facilities of the college. Carrying out Dr. Leigh's idea, the school is small and intimate and each student progresses as rapidly as her capabilities allow—and in her chosen field. During the first two years she may change her major subject as often as she desires. No written entrance examinations are required and members of the faculty are not obliged to hold degrees.

The students pay as they learn and the budget has always been balanced, Dr Leigh reported.

Practical Use of Knowledge

Annually they have an off-campus field period for special study in their chosen subjects. A drama student, one year, was assistant to the director of a civic theater; a music student wrote an opera produced at Bennington later in the season; another sang over a New England radio station; two, interested in photography, made a documentary film of all phases of college activity; one studying journalism worked as a temporary member of the staff of a newspaper in a suburb of New York. Others assumed duties in welfare and juvenile clinics or at nursery and elementary schools in their home towns.

It has not been the custom to dramatic graduation at Bennington. Dr. Leigh, in an address to the graduating class of 1939, expressed what is possibly the kernel of the college's educational idea.

"This occasion is not a commencement nor in any real sense is it a culmination," he told the seniors. "Students have already been living in the great world and will continue to do so. For the students about to leave us the scene will change, but learning of some sort will continue."

Woman Pilot Rated 'Tops' As Instructor

When many of Uncle Sam's new pilots get their wings, they will say "thanks" to Miss Gertrude Meserve.

They will have good reason, too, for this young flying instructor is considered not only the equal of the men instructors, but "a little better than most of them."

That comes right from headquarters—the A. E. Wiggins Airways, Inc., where this young Winchester pilot is instructing Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology students in the Civilian Pilot Training Program.

Three years ago Miss Meserve first came to the Wiggins office, a high school girl accompanied by her mother. After graduating from high school, Miss Meserve immediately entered upon a course of instruction which included all the ratings open to women. "She graduated in every phase of flying technique with honors," according to the school, and became the youngest transport pilot in the country.

She is now taking an instrument course, and while talking about herself isn't one of Miss Meserve's strong points, it has been reported that her ambition is to pilot a commercial airliner. So far this field has been open only to men.

Perhaps Boston's young flier will blaze a new air trail for women, just as Amelia Earhart brought recognition to women as fliers, and Jacqueline Cochran has proved that they can fly speed planes and bombers.

Halifax at Stockbridge

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will address an audience at the Berkshire Symphonic Festival next Friday, the same day that a United States Army Band of 300 musicians will present a concert under the leadership of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Aluminum for Defense Campaign Closes With Bang

By a Staff Photographer

It Took a Lot of Boy and Girl Scouts to Collect This One

The official drive of the Massachusetts Aluminum for Defense Committee ended today, with the largest single donation of the campaign a 4,700-pound aluminum tank—given by the Shell Oil Company, Inc.

According to Lee Witney, State Chairman of the Committee, who accepted the gift from H. M. Bailey, Shell's Boston Division Manager, the tank, originally costing $3,000, contained 4,500 pounds of the valuable metal. At present market price the tank is worth $600, Mr. Witney said. This amount of metal is equal to two thirds of the requirements for a pursuit plane.

The huge tank was taken to the Farnsworth Street concentration point where several hundred thousand pounds of aluminum have already been deposited.

Fair Weather Aids Opening Of Vermont's Folk Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Aug. 11—Clear and partly crisp Vermont weather kept rendezvous this morning with the tenth annual Vermont Folk Festival, a week-long sesquicentennial celebration. The program will continue for the present week, and includes nearly very phase of the quiet, resourceful existence of the people who made the fourteenth State of the Union.

The arts and crafts fair has congregated products from home and workshop all over the State, and spinners, weavers, woodworkers, and dozens of other skilled hand workers are demonstrating their abilities.

Mrs. Marjorie Johnson, Assistant Director of the Vermont Arts and Crafts Commission, says the fair is the finest of its sort ever assembled in New England. She expressed official pleasure at the beginning the new Commission has made in organizing Green Mountain handicrafters.

Mrs. William Currie of Hyde Park, Vt., President of the Vermont Craftsman Society, is aiding in handling the vastly unexpected assortment of products.

Vermont folk cookery takes the stage this afternoon with Mrs. Julian Dimmock of Corinth—Aunt Serena to her Vermont neighbors and readers—in charge. Fresh doughnuts and hot maple syrup, red flannel hash made in a sugaring-off pan, and other traditional Vermont dishes will be served after quaintly dressed women from remote parts of the State prepare them publicly.

The Tunbridge folk singers, doing songs of Vermont origin as early as 1700, will appear this afternoon and this evening solos and choral groups will present oldtime ballads, and foreign folk music groups, including descendants of those who have contributed to Vermont history, particularly the Italians and Scots of Barre's granite industry.

The program will continue tomorrow with concerts by youthful musicians of the State playing and singing original compositions. The Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs will sponsor tomorrow's program which will conclude in the evening with a violin concert by Ernest Eniti, internationally acclaimed violinist who first came to America to play for France at the New York World's Fair and is now teaching at Goddard College here.

Uniform of 1850

© Fox

Postal Guard at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Nobody can enter a Government building here these days without a special permit for doing so. Even Government employees must show their passes.

Chief examiner of passes at the Postmaster General's office is Ex-Lifeguardsman John Martin Rutter. Resplendent in red uniform, a revival of that worn by Post Office servants in 1850, silk top hat, and five medals including the 1914 star, Mr. Rutter has the responsible job of seeing that no unauthorized person gets into the P. M. G.'s office.

Queen Elizabeth Thanks U. S. Women for Aid

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth, radiocasting to the United States for the first time in two years, last night thanked American women for their aid to Britain, fighting in a cause she said was common to both nations.

"We shall not forget your sacrifices," she said. "The sympathy which inspires it springs not only from our common speech and the traditions which we share with you, but even more from our common ideals.

"To you tyranny is as hateful as it is to us; to you the things for which we will fight to the death are no less sacred, and, to my mind at any rate, your generosity is born of your conviction that we fight to save a cause that is yours no less than ours—of your high resolve that, however great the cost, however long the struggle, justice and freedom, human dignity and kindness, shall not perish from the earth."

Only now is Britain marshaling the full strength of her Empire for victory, she said, and "through these waiting months a heavy burden is being borne by our people."

Adhering to an unwritten rule of royal radiocasts that the speaker be alone, the Queen read her own composition from the privacy of a rural retreat somewhere in England.

Her words were carried to the radiocasting station over special wires set up by BBC engineers last week. King George and the two Princesses heard the Queen on their own radio sets.

Returning to the air after her last radiocast of June 14, 1940, when she appealed to the women of France to stand steadfast, she said:

"It gives us strength to know that you have not been content to pass us by on the other side: to us in time of our tribulation you have surely shown that compassion which has been for 2,000 years the mark of the good neighbor. . . . We are grateful.

"I look to the day," she said, "when we shall go forward hand in hand to build a better, a kinder and a happier world for our children."

Alluding to the burdens and sufferings endured by women and children of Britain, the Queen declared, "Hardship has only steeled our hearts and strengthened our resolution."

United States' aid, she went on, had heartened all the nation. "Unless you have seen, as I have seen, just how your gifts have been put to use you cannot know, perhaps, the solace which you have brought to the men and women of Britain. . . ."

The Queen writes all her scripts herself, and spent much time on this address last week, even giving two hours of a journey home from Hull on the royal train to the composition. Persons who know her say she thinks nothing of passing hours on revision, searching for the right word or phrase.

She has received many compliments on the ease and naturalness of her little speeches, and time and again rehearses lines until every last little inflection has been explored, every word and phrase mastered for the desired effect.

Unlike the King, whose addresses must receive Cabinet approval because of their constitutional importance, the Queen's speeches are seen by no one except two secretaries, to whom she dictates the final draft a few hours before radiocasting.

New York to Revive Ye Old County Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—This city, which usually brags about its skyscrapers and subways, theaters and museums, will brag about its pigs and poultry and pinafores and pumpkins Sept. 10 when its 113-year-old county fair is re-established.

The American Institute of the City of New York which operated the fair from 1828 to 1897 announced revival of the exposition yesterday and offered $5,000 in prizes for livestock, needlework and the cooking arts.

Madison Square Garden will be the site of the 10-day fair, the first to be held there. The last fair, 44 years ago, was held at the old Madison Square Garden.

Two-Day Flights From U. S. to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The possibility of a regular air service between the United States and Australia on a two-day basis is considered to have been brought considerably nearer by the recent feat of Capt. Lester Brain, Operations Manager of the Australian Qantas Empire Airways, in ferrying a Catalina (PBY) flying boat across the Pacific Ocean from America to Australia in four days and seven hours.

Captain Brain's feat cuts down by more than half the long-standing record of Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm in the old Southern Cross. They flew from Oakland, U. S. A., to Brisbane, via Honolulu and Suva, in eight days 23 hours, by a route 200 miles shorter than that flown by Captain Brain.

Minister for Air John McEwen revealed that the Pacific ferry service was operating when he announced that long-range Catalina flying boats were being used by the Royal Australian Air Force coastal command for reconnaissance. He then explained that the Federal Government had asked Qantas Empire Airways to institute a regular flying ferry service to bring the machines here from the United States using Australian pilots, engineers and radio operators.

The first flight, from San Diego to Sydney, with an all-Australian crew, was made last February. Other crossings followed in quick succession.

"There was no thought of making a record," said an official of Qantas Empire Airways in discussing Captain Brain's flight. "The crew was concerned only with getting the machine into the hands of the Australian authorities in the minimum of time and with the minimum of expense."

That record might easily be beaten in another flight under favorable weather conditions.

The Catalina's flight, it is considered here, has shown what can be done in peacetime if advantage is taken of the experience gained from war flying. If new types of commercial aircraft are designed, it is considered possible to operate a two-day service between the United States of America and Australia in the not too-distant future.

New Ways in Warfare Tackled By Antipodean Inventiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Inventiveness of Australians and New Zealanders, now turned from peace-time purposes to the creation of devices of use in the war, is aiding the anti-Axis drive in these two South Pacific democracies.

One example of this was the appointment of Prof. T. H. Laby, Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Melbourne, as chairman of a board which will co-ordinate work on optical instruments now being made for war. A first task of the board has been the investigation of problems connected with telescopic sights for antitank guns.

Australian savants are also being mobilized to help push ahead the Federal Government's big plan to manufacture explosives, and in New Zealand experts drawn from the universities are doing the same work.

In the field of war inventions the position is not so clear. Australians, an ingenious and adaptable people, have not forgotten that one of the originators of the tank was a countryman of theirs, and they see the possibility of development of a new weapon, or at least of a new method of use for an existing weapon before the war is over.

New Methods of Defense

Consequently there has been considerable attention given to new devices in war, in the hope that a fresh and effective device can be discovered.

In this field the favorite subject, understandably, has been methods of increasing the effectiveness of Britain's defenses against the Luftwaffe.

New Zealand is already reported to have made one major contribution to the air strength of Britain, a new and simple method of training airmen in bombing, but details remain undisclosed.

Earlier in the war the Australian Army Minister described the ingenuity disclosed in letters to Army headquarters on war weapons and devices as "almost incredible." At that time letters were reaching the High Command at the rate of 500 weekly, and being sent on to the Inventions Board. Every letter was examined and every one which continued the germ of an idea was noted by experts in various army branches.

One of the suggestions made here long before the Nazi invasion rehearsal last September was the burning of inflammable oil on the surface of the English Channel to foil Nazi attackers, a device which Netherlands sources widely reported was actually adopted.

Electrical Devices

Much attention has been devoted to possibilities of electricity in meeting tank attacks. Wires trailed overhead, wires hidden at ground level, and streams of highly electrified water played on the tanks from hoses have been some of the ways in which Australians have proposed to dispose of the tank crews of the Nazi panzer divisions. Revealing this, the High Command pointed out that all these suggestions had the basic weakness that the current would be earthed at once through the metal tracks of the tanks and the crews would be unharmed.

One device which is given much attention is that which is mentioned in Charles Morgan's play "The Flashing Stream"—a robot airplane which would be sent aloft to hunt enemy raiding planes and destroy them. Guns which would outrange the Big Berthas of the present war, many improvements on existing warplanes and new versions of airplane engines are also popular. Some Australians ask as much as a half million dollars for their plans.

In New Zealand, the Defense Minister W. Frederick Jones, recently revealed, the inventions board has been operating since the outbreak of war. Technical officers of Army, Navy, and Air Force co-operate in dealing with all suggestions received. Every suggestion, no matter how fantastic it may appear, gets serious attention, and if a plan appears practicable steps are taken at once to put it into operation.

Only a small number of the total, were usable, the Minister said. Many inventions were sound enough, but had been anticipated by similar or more effective devices already in use. Others covered obsolete devices which could not be adapted to modern weapons. Some inventions, while not suitable in themselves, contained ideas which were handed over for development by technical officers.

Virtually every suggestion made had been offered free as a contribution to the national war drive.

Precedents at Wales Festival

OLD COLWYN, Wales, Aug. 11 (CP)—The National Literary Festival of the 1941 Eisteddfod just concluded has broken several precedents.

For the first time a handbook of competitions and arrangements for the Festival was published entirely in the Welsh language, and for the first time a woman assisted in conducting the proceedings. She is Miss Cassie Davies, Inspector of Schools in Merioneth.

Competitive events for the wartime substitute for the National Eisteddfod are confined solely to the literary field. The only musical events are a "Nosen Lawen" (merry night) program of music, poetry and story telling, and a Welsh Folksong Festival.

"Autumn," submitted by Roland Jones, Solicitor of Llangefni, was adjudged the best poem. The author was presented with a miniature silver chair.

David Lloyd George, addressing the Festival, termed Wales one of the oldest, smallest, and most tenacious nations in Europe. He said a number of small nations freed by the World War had been enslaved for generations but their national sentiment never ended. He warned Wales to prepare for the reconstruction that must come after the war.

British Name Rendel Minister to Yugoslavia

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP) — Appointment of George William Rendel as British Minister to the Yugoslav Government in London was announced today.

Mr. Rendel formerly served at Berlin, Athens, Lisbon, Madrid and Sofia. Leaving his post as Minister to Sofia after the German occupation of Bulgaria last March, he escaped the explosion of a bomb that had been placed in his luggage. The bomb exploded as the diplomatic party arrived at Istanbul, Turkey, killing six persons.

"TO NEGLECT DEFENSE IS TO INVITE DISASTER"

PROGRESS REPORT *to the American People*

IN midsummer of 1940, General Motors received its first contract from the Government under the emergency defense program.

Now, with months of effort behind us, progress can be reported in terms not only of facilities at work, but also of *actual deliveries* being made.

Every manufacturing division of General Motors is now engaged in supplying one or more defense materials.

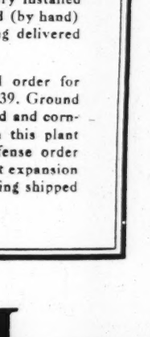
Sixty operating units are actually in production on defense goods.

For defense production fourteen completely new plants have been erected, or are in the process of being completed. Thirteen plant enlargements have been made. In twenty-six instances existing buildings have been re-equipped with machinery.

To train men in the special skills of defense, training courses have been under way since the beginning of the program; in one division alone, 4,500 men have been trained or are now in training.

All-important lines of supply to coordinate varied and scattered production facilities have been set up and put into operation. A study of eleven operating units shows that they are now buying parts and materials from 200 communities in 21 states. One division alone gets defense parts from 83 outside suppliers and raw materials from 37 others.

A picture of how volume is beginning to rise is seen in the fact that, whereas General Motors produced $78,000,000 worth of defense goods up to the end of 1940 (including work completed for the army and navy prior to defense program contracts) it has produced more than $130,000,000 worth during the first half of 1941.


GM DEFENSE PRODUCT DELIVERIES SHOW CONTINUING INCREASES
BEFORE OCT. 1, 1940
4TH QUARTER, 1940
1ST QUARTER, 1941
2ND QUARTER, 1941

What kinds of goods are included in this production?

CASE HISTORIES OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Many facts about GM defense work, such as quantities produced and even types of work handled, come under the heading of military secrets. However, these case histories of two divisions working on defense goods give an indication of the progress being made.

MACHINE GUN CONTRACT. Contract announced September, 1940. Construction of new plant begun October 15, 1940. First machinery installed March 15, 1941. First gun produced (by hand) March 27, 1941. Guns are now being delivered in quantities.

AIRPLANE ENGINE CONTRACT. Initial order for liquid-cooled engines placed June, 1939. Ground broken for new plant in pear orchard and cornfield June, 1939. First delivery from this plant in May, 1940. First emergency defense order placed in July, 1940, and further plant expansion begun immediately. Engines now being shipped as fast as they can be used.

The list is long and varied. Among the products now being delivered by General Motors divisions are the following:

Airplane engines and parts . . . Engines for submarines and auxiliary naval craft . . . Military trucks of various specialized types . . . 30 and 50 calibre Browning machine guns . . . 75 and 105 mm. artillery shells . . . Fuzes . . . Cartridge cases . . . Naval gun housings . . . Gun mounts for tanks . . . Control equipment for anti-aircraft guns . . . Bearings, spark plugs and electrical equipment for tank, truck and airplane use . . . A wide variety of specialized equipment including starter motors, dynamometers, control instrument motors, electrical control boxes, etc.

In addition to these things, now in regular production, numerous other important items such as air-cooled aircraft engines, bomber parts and sub-assemblies, rapid fire cannon, naval ordnance and the like are in the "pilot line" stage or approaching production within the next few weeks.

Not all problems are solved, not all difficulties surmounted, but the job is nevertheless under way—well under way—and each week more and more General Motors built equipment swells the total of America's vast defense production.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO • GM DIESEL

Germans Held in Center, Gain in North and South

By the Associated Press

Monday, Aug. 11

While Russian forces were reported holding firm in the central Smolensk sector of the front, their defense lines to the north and south were conceded by Moscow to have been forced back nearer to Leningrad and deeper into the Ukraine.

At the same time German sources reported that the Luftwaffe had scored a direct hit on the Kremlin with a heavy bomb and had showered many thousands of incendiaries and explosives over Moscow over the week end.

Heaviest fighting at the front was reported by Moscow to be under way in the Uman area halfway between Kiev and the Black Sea port of Odessa.

Berlin's communique said that German forces were pursuing the retreating Russians in the Southern Ukraine, but otherwise reverted to the terse habit of saying that developments were proceeding "according to plan." DNB, official German news agency, stated that the 180th Soviet Light Infantry Division had been wiped out south of Lake Ilmen.

Fighting in Smolensk

According to Moscow reports fighting continued throughout last night in the long-contested Smolensk salient and at Bel Tserkov, south of Kiev.

The Russians also reported fighting yesterday in another new sector, near Solsti, directly south of Leningrad and 70 miles east of the Estonian frontier.

Meanwhile, observers in London said there was information that the Germans were making substantial progress southeast toward the Black Sea port of Odessa, and on beyond Uman in an effort to pinch off most of the Ukraine before the September rains. Some quarters in London said the German push might have crossed the Dnieper River, which the Germans reported having reached beyond Uman last week.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, commented during the week end that the German armies "have not yet lost their power of advance," but Russian commentators declared the Red Army still could cope with all the blitzkrieg the Germans have left.

People's Army

Russian frontline forces already were reported by Moscow bolstered by growing forces of the Peoples' Army called to arms by Premier Joseph Stalin July 3.

The semi-monthly publication Bolshevik declared yesterday that tens of thousands of other civilians in the Moscow area were being taught street fighting with grenades, rifles and bayonets.

Meanwhile, DNB, telling of the attack on the Kremlin, declared that bombs falling near the heart of the Russian Government started fires of "extraordinary size."

Nearly 100 planes took part in the raid, which DNB said was noteworthy because of the large number of heavy bombs dropped.

The High Command fixed the number of Russian planes destroyed since the war began June 22 at more than 10,000, including those on the Finnish front.

DNB reported that the squadrons attacking Moscow were able to set fires in the great oil tanks southeast of the city despite the Red capital's defense by barrage balloons, antiaircraft guns and night fighters.

In the course of fighting yesterday, the agency said, German dive-bombers roared down upon two military trains, one a panzer train, in the middle sector of the eastern front and demolished them.

Two other panzer trains were heavily damaged, it was asserted, while other bombs blew up a Soviet munition dump in the same area.

German sources said the air force was leading the offensive and reported the destruction of 63 tanks in the Ukraine, the blasting of 230 trucks and nine batteries in the Dnieper area and the shooting down of 32 Russian planes and destruction of seven more on the ground.

Nazis Claim River Control

DNB, official news agency, said Dnieper River traffic was under German control and that two Russian transports of 1,000 and 800 tons were sunk in the river by German artillery and antitank gunfire.

A Soviet cruiser was sunk by Nazi planes off the Karelian coast and a patrol boat was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, these sources said.

The Russian forces west of the Dnieper are now so disorganized that they are unable to make a concerted stand, these sources said, and added that the Russian civil population had been ordered to destroy communications in the German rear and burn houses.

Such destruction was described by the Germans as contrary to international law and would be dealt with "most severely," the Berlin sources said. The burning of grain crops was called suicidal for Russian civilians.

German Defenses

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11 (AP) — The Germans are constructing a massive line of fortifications in Norway as a precaution against any invasion attempt, a Norwegian correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported.

The line, upon which 60,000 Norwegians have been laboring under German engineers, has been named the Falkenhorst Line in honor of Gen. Nikolaus von Faulkenhorst, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of Occupation.

The correspondent said the German troops have been engaged in repeated and lengthy invasion maneuvers at many points in Norway.

Women Aid Reds

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Russian women and girls are building and repairing ships, having learned in a few weeks work which everyone had thought could be done only by men, an official of the Soviet shipbuilding industry said today in a radiocast of the Moscow radio heard in London.

Czechs Organize

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—At least a full brigade of Czechoslovak troops is being formed in Russia, to fight under its own officers but within the Supreme Command of the U. S. S. R., it was announced by Jan G. Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government in Exile.

U. S. Saw Built for Japan Aids Canada's War Effort

TRENTON, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11 (AP)—One of the largest steel saws in the world, originally manufactured in the United States for a Japanese firm, will be installed in the Trenton Steel plant as part of an improvement program.

The saw has a 120-inch blade and is capable of cutting through steel up to a diameter of 40 inches. Now en route here, its shipment to the Orient was blacked by recent United States restrictions on Japanese trade.

A concrete foundation for the saw has been poured. This and other improvements here, officials say, will speed up war production considerably.

'Ten-Year War' Seen

ROME, Aug. 11 (AP)—The magazine Critica Fascista, edited by Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottari, said yesterday "this war may last 10 years" and it called upon Italians to prepare to meet such eventualities.

"Everything considered," the semi-monthly publication said, "It seems to us the best thing is to prepare the nation morally and materially for a long war."

'V' for African Veld—Also Czech Mark

Variety in the vernacular is provided by various countries but all 'V's mean victory.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whether it's "Voorwaarts in Voetstappe van Voortrakkers" or "Vira - Vernost-Viteztvi"—the interpretation is the same. They are just two new variations on the meaning of the "V" for victory campaign.

The first is the Afrikaan slogan as given to the people of South Africa recently. Translated it means "Foreward in the Footsteps of our Forefathers."

The other is Czech for "Faith—Loyalty—Victory"—an interpretation made recently by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a recent radiocast.

South Africa is utilizing the code equivalent of the "V"—dot, dot, dot, dash—as the signature for news radiocasts. One enterprising South African has even proposed that telephones be adjusted to ring out the three dots and the dash.

An even more striking adaptation has been found in southern England, where a huge V formation of spruce fir trees—planted 54 years ago to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria—is now being read in a new significance—as a symbol for today's victory campaign.

'La Libre Belgique'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif—The V campaign in Nazi-dominated Europe had an interesting precedent in the World War when patriotic Belgians defied their conquerors by producing an underground newspaper which successfully defied German authorities and appeared frequently for nearly four years until the Armistice paved the way for restoration of Belgian liberty.

This melodramatic story of "La Libre Belgique," or "Free Belgium," is recalled in the recent gift to the Huntington Library here of a thin pamphlet, "Histoire des Origines de la 'Libre Belgique' Clandestine," by Paul Delandsheere, published at Brussels in 1919. It was donated by Humphrey Cobb of Pasadena.

According to the pamphlet, the newspaper first appeared six months after the German occupation in 1914 and continued to the day after the Armistice in 1918. The German Governor of Brussels, General von Bissing, offered a large reward for any information leading to the detection of the editor and his staff. Drastic punishment was promised to anyone found in possesion of a copy. But the Belgians, of whom Julius Caesar once said "Fortissimi sunt Belgae," refused to be tempted or bullied, and the Governor regularly received a copy of each issue, placed on his desk by an unknown hand.

'V' on Mexican Walls

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11 (AP)—The British "V" for Victory appeared in black paint and tar on walls of buildings here Aug. 7 for the first time.

Authorities said such lettering was against police regulations, and it was believed the symbols were painted by members of the recently-formed "Mexican V Farty" which plans to form a legion here with a request to the Government that it be made a part of the Army Reserves.

Told to Hide Crops

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Colonel Britton, British radio broadcaster leading the "V Army" campaign, has urged the people of German-occupied territories to "buy anything and everything and make quite certain nothing is left for the Germans."

He advised those with savings to buy food and other supplies now "before your money becomes worthless."

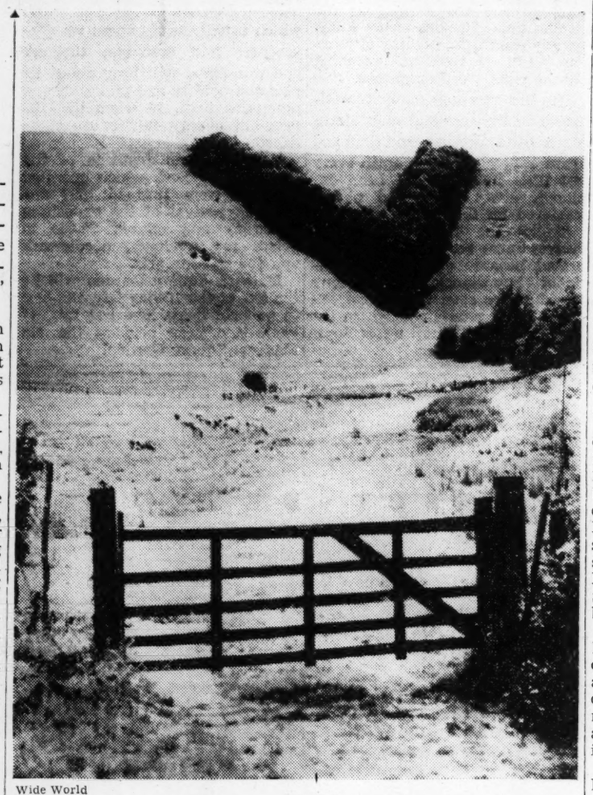
To farmers starting their harvest, he declared:

"There are ways in which you can keep your crops hidden. . . . I just want to remind you that in a few weeks time, Nazi agents will be coming around demanding to know what you've got and offering you paper money in exchange. Well, you will know what to do."

Colonel Britton urged those with insurance to file claims for every minor loss or injury because, he said, "nearly all the insurance companies are now directly controlled by the Germans and companies get rich by relying on people not to bother to make small claims."

He also suggested that those able to get credit at banks should borrow as much as possible and buy commodities.

Again he asked the people to continue chalking the "V" for victory sign, saying, "You know and I know what it stands for and so do the German troops and the Nazi agents, and they don't like it."



Wide World

Victory and Victoria

In view of the interest in the "V for Victory" campaign, it has been suggested that this "V" of spruce firs, planted in southern England to commemorate the jubilee in 1887 of Queen Victoria's accession, is the biggest in the country. Photo passed by the British censor.

Serious Cartoons

LONDON, Aug. 11 (CP)—The cartoonist David Low has lent his pencil to the cause of those attempting to keep the "V" campaign on a serious level in order to retain its effectiveness.

The Evening Standard artist in caricature rapped the knuckles of Britons who have treated the campaign with levity in a cartoon captioned "not quite the same thing."

It shows a puzzled victim of Nazi oppression peering through gloom toward a group of gaudily-attired persons wearing V clothes, sporting V buttons and pennants, and singing a V comic song. One figure stands with legs spread in V fashion. The "V for Victory" signed over the oppressed figure is changed to "V for Vulgarity."

Venetian 'Vlitzkrieg'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The symbolic "V" of the modern "vlitzkrieg" isn't so new to Europe, it seems. It was first used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to convey secret messages in spite of the authorities of a tyrannical government, according to Dr. Stephen S. Kayser, fellow associate in the art department of the University of California here.

The symbol "V" and the device of communicating messages by music were used by members of an underground organization, apparently opposed to the Signoria or governmental council of the Venetian Republic, Dr. Kayser declared. Relying on tyranny to remain in power, the Signoria aroused opposition, supposedly among noblemen, artists, and musicians. To identify themselves and to communicate messages, these used the letter "V," so dramatically in use in Europe today against Nazi tyranny.

According to Dr. Kayser, a Venetian painter, Giorgione, used the "V" in his work. It is said to be particularly noticeable in his "Portrait of a Young Man" and of a man named "Antonio Brocardo." The "V" is also found in some of Titian's works, Dr. Kayser said.

'V' Drive in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 (CP)—Canada's post office is going to take part in the Empire's "V for Victory" campaign.

Metropolitan post offices across the country soon will be using a new form of stamp cancellation, bearing a clearly-marked "V" followed by the now-familiar morse code dot-dot-dot-dash.

"The new impression will be used in place of the standard form with the horizontal black bars," said C. C. McGrail, District Director of Postal Services. "It will be used alternately, week by week, with the 'Enlist Now' impressions introduced some time ago."

Soviet Rejects Pan-Slavism As Curb on State Independence

MOSCOW, Aug 11 (AP) — The ancient theory of Pan-Slavism to unite all Slavs under "Mother Russia" has been repudiated by the Soviet Union.

A new policy was enunciated at a meeting of representatives of all Slav nations in Moscow and was broadcast by the Soviet radio. Alexei Tolstoy, the author and grandson of Count Leo Tolstoy, novelist, spoke as representative of Russia to Russians, Ukranians, White Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Carpathians, and Montenegrins.

"The Slavic world must unite for the speediest final crushing of Fascism," he said. "We are united as equals among equals. Among us there is no great and no small.

"We firmly and decisively brush aside the idea of a Pan-Slavism as a thoroughly reactionary current deeply hostile to the principle of the independent development of the Slavic nations."

Mr. Tolstoy said 160,000,000 Russians, Ukrainians, and White Russians with other people of the Soviet Union and the free people of Great Britain already are breaking the backbone of Fascism."

He estimated that the Germans have lost one third of their tanks, one fifth of their aircraft, and declared: "This is only the beginning."

"We thank the German people for their music, philosophy, and poetry, but we warn the German people that they have to clean themselves of the dirt of Hitlerite Fascism to save their existence."

How Many German Casualties?

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Divergent versions were heard at radio listening posts here of the story of large numbers of German casualties being flown back to the Reich by air.

Authorized sources in Berlin denied that there had been a broadcast, reported Saturday, saying that 280,000 wounded had been flown home from the Central Front in Russia.

Three shortwave listening posts in New York, each tuned in independently on Berlin wavelengths, heard three different versions Saturday.

NBC topped the listeners, saying it heard one Berlin wavelength station report that one squadron of 15 big Junkers—52 transport planes by itself had moved 280,000 German soldiers back from the central sector during the first 48 days of the campaign, from June 22 to Aug. 8.

NBC said it heard this in two separate broadcasts, one in the German language and one in English.

Another broadcast heard by CBS agreed on the period covered and the number of planes involved but it heard the figure for the number of German wounded flown back as only 2,381.

Globe Wireless heard that, too. It disagreed with CBS, however, on the losses in German planes. CBS quoted the radio as saying 13 of the original 15 transports still were operating. Globe Wireless heard that only 12 still are operating.

All three New York listening posts concurred on one point—that the radio acknowledged that the supply problem on the eastern front is the most acute the Nazi High Command has faced in the whole war.

"In no campaign of the war have such demands been made upon the German supply organization as during the present campaign in the east," CBS heard.

Then, it said, the radio cited the example of one 15-plane unit and gave these statistics: 2,336 flights totaling 440,000 kilometers—about 273,000 miles: 5,900,000 pounds of war material flown to frontline airfields and 2,381 wounded men flown back.

The authoritative aviation manual, "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," says the Junkers-52 is a three-engined transport for troop, passenger or freight flying able to carry from 14 to 17 passengers or 12 stretcher stations. They can cruise at about 150 miles an hour.

Students Harvest Crops in Ontario

TORONTO, Aug. 11 (CP)—Fifteen thousand students and teachers have been placed on Ontario farms and orchards to assist farmers harvest crops, Department of Labor officials announced.

Alex MacLaren, Director of Farm Service, said that in addition to between 900 and 1,000 farmerettes placed on farms the fruit growers of the Niagara peninsula expect to get about 500 soldiers from the Niagara-on-the-Lake camp to assist them in harvesting.

Mr. MacLaren said he is endeavoring to obtain another 500 boys over 16 to meet farmers' immediate requirements. He added that from 118 volunteers, 60 youths are now encamped in the first boys' center set up at Harrow, working for the peach and tobacco growers in that area.

Long Session Of Parliament Full of Action

LONDON, Aug. 11 (CP)—Britain's Parliament which recessed the past week will give toiling Ministers and members a month's respite from legislative duties — their first since Christmas.

Never has the prestige of the "mother of Parliaments" stood so high. It has been the sounding-board for grievances, for demands that Britain's war effort be accelerated, and served as the rostrum for Prime Minister Winston Churchill's most important statements.

Although there has been no official oppposition since the Churchill coaliation was formed May 12, 1940, criticism nevertheless has been vigorous with such "watch-dogs" as Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Labor, and Earl Winterton, Conservative, sitting on the opposition side of the House of Commons. Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Former War Secretary, also has scored telling blows.

In the early spring, German Bombers forced the two Houses to evacuate Westminster where Britain's Parliament has functioned for centuries. The Nazis practically demolished the House of Commons and rendered the whole vast building useless.

Temporary quarters were established elsewhere and Parliament went on in its serene way.

Activity on Wide Fronts

Its record since the King opened the session last Nov. 21 has been the story of Britain at war on many fronts.

Registration of men and women for vital war work, announced in January by the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and man-power information given by the Prime Minister were accepted as evidence of Government determination but members were not satisfied, despite a secret session in the spring.

Criticism in a production debate July 9-10 led the Prime Minister to take personal charge and arrange a further debate because, he said, complaints voiced in that debate and cabled abroad gave an incorrect picture.

Food discussions were frequent in both Houses. Major Gwilym-Lloyd George, son of the World War Prime Minister and Commons spokesman for the Food Ministry headed by Lord Woolton, was questioned persistently on rationing problems at the thrice-weekly House sittings. In one debate he disclosed it cost the Treasury £90,000,000 (about $405,000,000) yearly to maintain food prices.

Dissension Over Propaganda

Neither House was satisfied with Britain's propaganda. A Commons debate on the Ministry of Information was labeled a "fizzle" after the Government made minor concessions but left control of news in the hands of service departments and Foreign Office.

Shorty afterward, the Information Minister, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, was assigned to special duties in the Far East and replaced by Mr. Brendon Bracken, the Prime Minister's confidant, in the session's fifth Cabinet shuffle.

Most imposing of the session's legislation was the bulky war damage bill providing nation-wide insurance against air-raid damage. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, piloted it through the House despite having to work on his record budget. Opened April 7, the budget boosted the basic income tax rate to 10s. in the pound and estimated the year's expenditure at £4,207,000,000.

Majority in Britain Believe War Is for a 'Better World'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—How many people in Britain really believe this war to be a world struggle for a better civilization and not just another chapter in the same old war?

More than half, or about 55 per cent, is an answer that one can reasonably deduce from the results published here today of a survey conducted by the British Institute of Public Opinion. The question put to a cross section of the people was "what do you think we are fighting for?"

The variety of possible answers which such a query inevitably prompts makes their classification extremely difficult. Nevertheless, this survey provides a more factual basis for assessing the British public's viewpoint on war and peace aims than has hitherto been available.

Fighting for Freedom

Of those interrogated, 46 per cent said the war was being fought "for freedom, liberty, and democracy" or some analogous expressions. The implication in these answers was that better use should be made of freedom, liberty, and democracy.

Seven per cent specified that the fighting was "for a better postwar world. For a lasting peace."

Thus about 53 per cent expressed belief in a constructive outcome of the war.

Fourteen per cent voiced a more limited view that war was "to stop fascism, Hitlerism, Naziism, or aggression."

Other Views Expressed

Two per cent said the objective was "freezing small nations, to fulfill our pledges."

Five per cent said "for our existence; for our lives."

Thus about 17 per cent, while completely wholehearted in their support of the war, viewed it more as defensive than as progressive.

Eight per cent implied it was still the same old war. They said "it is Britain versus Germany." "We are fighting to keep what we have got." "It's them or us." This attitude was slightly more emphasized in the lower income group than in others.

Four per cent actually condemned the war as "for capitalism; for imperialism; for power for a few. These 4 per cent represent the cynical disillusioned element of the population. They should not be taken as favoring a Nazi victory.

The remaining 14 per cent of those questioned either would not express an opinion or gave miscellaneous answers which have not been classified.

Cautious Approach

Perhaps one's first reaction to these figures is one of disappointment that the British people are not more unanimous in their confidence that a new and better world is going to be built out of the present destruction, slaughter, and bitterness. But one has to consider the limitations of this type of survey when uniform answers can hardly be expected. Further questioning might easily have elicited higher a proportion with more implicit faith in future.

The survey does, however, indicate the extent to which the ordinary British folk, as distinct from their leaders, maintain a cautious reserve about peace aims and whether they can be attained. There is still a fairly common tendency to be realistic to the extent of keeping readily in mind that World War certainly did not achieve its much heralded aim of ending all wars.

This skepticism is undoubtedly back of much of vindictiveness here toward Germany expressed in discussions on plans for postwar Germany. Many people, if they really believed their leaders could reorder Europe so as to prevent another war, would show more sympathy for the idea of setting Germany on its feet again. As it is there is a considerable lack of confidence which prompts support for the most drastic repressive measures against the Germany of the future.

Olson to Consider Pardon for Valtin

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 11 (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson wrote William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor, that he would give every consideration to a requested pardon for Jan Valtin, author of the book, "Out of the Night," which described Nazi and Communist activity.

The Governor, replying to a letter from Mr. White, said, however, he had received no formal application for executive clemency.

Mr. Valtin, whose real name is Richard Krebs, was paroled from San Quentin prison after serving a term for a 1926 conviction of assault in Los Angeles. He was deported later and again faces deportation to his native Germany on the ground that he re-entered this country illegally.

Mr. White advocated a pardon for Mr. Valtin, declaring the writer "would be shot immediately" should he be deported to Germany.

Willkie Sees Victory In Sight First Time

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, commenting on the war, said yesterday: "For the first time I can see victory in sight, because the United States has made defense preparations."

A delegation from Hoosier organizations was calling on him to invite him to speak at a defense rally at the State Fair in Indianapolis Aug. 29-Sept. 5.

He said he would if he was in Indiana then. Visiting here, he will go back to New York City today or tomorrow.

Kenneth Ogle of Indianapolis, chairman of the Indiana Committee for National Defense, said 3,000 persons were in the crowd.

'RAF Ferry Command' To Fly Planes Across Ocean

MONTREAL, Aug. 9 (CP) — Ministerial responsibility for Atfero, the Atlantic plane ferry organization, has been transferred from the British Minister of Aircraft Production to the Secretary of State for Air, it was announced here Aug. 6.

The operation will be known in future as the "RAF Ferry Command," said the announcement, made by Morris W. Wilson, representative in Canada and the United States for the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Responsibility has been transferred to Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill of the RAF.

Sir Frederick said in a statement that "on the Royal Air Force assuming the responsibility for the activities carried out in the past by Atfero, the task is being greatly facilitated by the ready co-operation extended to me by the very experienced staff or Atfero."

Under management of a group of Canadians who represented the British Ministry of Aircraft Production on the Canadian side of the Atlantic, the bomber ferry service has been developed to a high degree of efficiency.

When Britain's need for long-range bombers became acute and shipping space scarce, Lord Beaverbrook called upon Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Mr. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank, to organize the service of flying the warplanes across the North Atlantic

Air delivery of bombers to Britain began lass fall in the unfavorable weather of rain, wind and fog. Sir Edward Beatty drafted the C. P. R. Airlines organization into the work and Harold M. Long, Montreal business executive, became one of the active heads of Atfero.

C. H. Dickens, General Manager of C. P. R. Airlines, assumed operating control of the trans-Atlantic service. Under the active supervision of this group of Canadians the ferrying of bombers expanded until the personnel neared 2,000, large proportion of them pilots of long commercial experience. Scores of bombers ferried across by this Canadian-staffed organization have seen active service in many areas of the war.

Canada to See War Cartoons

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 (CP)—An exhibition of British Commonwealth war cartoons will open at the National Gallery in Ottawa early in October and later will tour Canada from coast to coast, H. O. McCurry, Gallery Director, announced here. It will include hundreds of original drawings by artists of Great Britain, Australia, India, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.

"Drawings are coming by air, sea and rail from all parts of the Empire," said Mr. McCurry, who named the famous New Zealander, David Low, as the "most powerful cartoonist in this war." A number of Mr. Low's cartoons will be included.

"This radical profession has aligned itself against the common enemy and on the points of the sharp-edged weapons of satire, ridicule, and irony, enemy personalities are exposed in all their weaknesses," said the Director.

Thus the exhibition will show that just as Napeoleon suffered at the hands of Spain's Goya and England's Gillray, Rowlandson and Cruikshanks, and the Kaiser from the pens of Raemaekers and Will Dyson, so today Hitler is under concentrated assault from Empire artists.

Mr. McCurry said Canada will be represented in the exhibition by the cartoons of English and French - speaking artists. The Australian school of black-and-white, described as "the most vigorous and vitriolic" of all such groups, will be represented by the work of 20 artists including George Finey, Norman Lindsay, Armstrong and WEP. India is sending the work of Enver Ahm Ed, Shanker and other native artists. The famous Egyptian cartoonist, Kem, now drawing in England will be represented by drawings and humorous posters.

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Japan Moves to Full War Footing; Tokyo's 'First Aim': Thailand's Trade

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Government decided today to invoke full provisions of the General Mobilization Act, including state control of the stock exchange and of marine transportation, tightening the Nation up toward a war footing.

[The Mobilization Act, which went into effect in May, 1938, gave the Government unlimited power to draft Japan's manpower and economic resources in a war emergency.

Eleven of the law's 30 articles and three of its 20 provisions stipulating punishments were invoked at the outset and others have been invoked from time to time.]

Chugai, a powerful industrial journal, said editorially today that United States-Japanese relations were deteriorating and only two things were left before a possible actual break: A complete embargo and severance of Consular relations.

Chugai previously had not been so pessimistic about American-Japanese relations.

The Nichi Nichi talked by telephone to Los Angeles with Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to the United States, who is on his way home, and said his trip related to Thailand.

The following is a partial text of Nichi Nichi's transcript of the trans-Pacific interview:

Isolationist sentiment is gradually dropping out in the United States and speech, press, industry and everything are directed toward preparedness.

Any person who saw the United States last year cannot possibly imagine the actual America of today since everything is definitely changed.

I don't think Japan will start on anything, but it seems that the United States program is set so that in each case Japan does something the United States will take action.

Public opinion is led in such a direction. Every issue is handled accordingly.

The United States may be desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Japan as long as possible but all depends on the situation.

I think the United States is prepared and determined to meet the worst eventualities.

I do not think the United States will start anything on Japan so the attitude depends solely on Japan. I cannot touch on the international situation, yet the United States is very suspicious of Japan if Japan does anything in the Far East with Germany that the United States is trying to check.

The Anglo-American powers actually are allied. They are closely watching international developments.

What are the Anglo-American powers going to do regarding the Thailand question? I am going back to Japan on this delicate issue.

Japanese-American relations are closely related to the international situation and should not be irritated uselessly. There should be calm management of the situation rather than excitement in the view of the traditional relations of these two powers.

Japanese Nationals Leaving Singapore

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Straits Settlements. Aug. 11

Japanese nationals are leaving Singapore by international express to Bangkok and a request was reported today to have been made to the Japanese Government for a ship to take about 300 others from Singapore.

The exodus was ascribed to the closing of Japanese businesses and cuts in the staffs of big Japanese firms as a result of British credit-freezing actions.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—Despite the evident gravity of the situation in the Far East informed opinion here inclines, though narrowly, to the view that the Japanese Government will refrain from pushing its present aggression against Thailand to the point where a clash not only with Thailand, but with the democracies becomes inevitable.

But it is emphasized that should the Japanese, instead of seeing the red light, merely see red, Britain, India and Australia together with the Netherlands East Indies now have considerable forces available to repel any attack. And it is further stressed that London and Washington are in closest touch on all issues involved.

In the opinion of many close observers the Japanese aim at the moment, however, isn't to occupy Thailand forthwith, but to use new positions in Indo-China to push the Thailanders as far as possible along the path of concession without actually coming to blows.

Economic Control Aim

The immediate Japanese objective appears to be an economic one. If Thailand could be cajoled into joining the Yen block like Manchukuo, Occupied China and presumably Indo-China in the near future, not only would Japan obtain a considerable amount of much needed material, but the Thailanders soon would be rendered helpless to resist Japan's political demands.

It should, however, be clear to the Thailanders that if they yield on this point they would cut themselves off from the possibility of getting supplies from the sterling-dollar group, apart altogether from the obvious political implications of such a surrender.

If, as expected, therefore, Thailand remains unyielding to Japanese pressure on the economic issue, London will watch for the Japanese Government's next reactions with the deepest interest. Will it be prepared for a compromise which, while giving the Japanese a reasonable amount of new trade, leaves Thailand's economic freedom unimpaired? If so, the situation might be expected steadily to ameliorate. But, if not, any and every deterioration will be faced calmly.

Singapore recently has been heavily reinforced. India has a new and well-tried commander-in-chief in Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. Australia has an army of 400,000 men. The Netherlands East Indies has an army of 500,000 and a not negligible air force and navy.

What of the U. S.?

Moreover, Japan has also the great question mark on the other side of the Pacific to consider. And it is doubtful whether it would be worth Japan's while to come to blows with the United States even if Berlin would like to see the sea route from America to Vladivostok closed to American shipping.

As in South Asia so in the North. Despite a 33⅓ per cent increase in the Manchukuo garrison last week informed opinion here, although again narrowly, believes the Japanese forces are more likely to remain within their own frontiers, anyway for the time being, than spill over into the Soviet Union.

Dispatch of re-enforcements, in other words, is thought to be designed in the first instance to prevent the Russians from denuding their Far Eastern Army in order to have more men and materials with which to resist the Germans. This is similar to the service performed by Mussolini before the collapse of France, but it is hoped with significant difference this time: that Russia, unlike France, won't collapse.

Of course, if the Russian forces were to disintegrate in the West, the Japanese would certainly march in in the East. But it is thought they'll hesitate long before doing so while Russian resistance to the German onslaught continues unabated.

In case, however, the Japanese Government has other intentions it may be worth its while to remember before it is too late that the highly inflammable cities of Japan are within easy bombing range of Vladivostok.

War Sinks 1,813 Ships to Aug. 9

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—As the 101st week of the war ended Aug. 9, Associated Press records showed that at least 1,813 ships of all nations had been lost with 14,859 fatalities in the conflict at sea.

From the sinking of the 13,581-ton liner Athenia on Sept. 3, 1939, the day that Britain declared war on Germany, to the newly reported torpedoing of the 3,576-ton Greek freighter Nikoklis, a known total of 6,829,004 tons of merchant and naval shipping has been sunk or scuttled.

This represents an average of two ships each day. The tragic toll also includes the listing of 9,217 persons as missing.

The bitter struggle has cost Britain 816 vessels, far more than any other nation, the compilation revealed, and it has been no respecter of neutrality, for such non-combatants as the United States, Egypt, Sweden, Portugal and others have all seen merchantmen flying their flags sent to the bottom.

Two American ships have gone down—the 5,883-ton freighter City of Rayville which struck a mine off Australia last November with the loss of one life, and the 4,999-ton freighter Robin Moor, sunk by submarine last May on a voyage to Cape Town. No fatalities occurred in the latter sinking.

Six nations—Argentina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Iran, Japan, and Latvia—have lost one ship each. Germany with 135 known sunk is third in the list of losses, following Norway with 209.

Ship losses of other nations include Greece 119, Sweden 109, Italy 92, Netherlands 72, France 68, Denmark 54, Finland 42, Belgium 24, Estonia and Yugoslavia 12 each, Spain 9, Panama 8, Poland 5, Portugal and Rumania 4 each, Egypt, Lithuania and Turkey 3 each, Soviet Russia 2.

British Clocks Move Back

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Double British summer time—seven hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time—ended at 3 a. m. yesterday and Britons pushed their clocks back one hour to ordinary summer time.

Empire Watches

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The South Pacific—possible powder-keg for a new warfront — was watched intently today in this Empire Capital as the Australian Cabinet met in special session to consider the rapidly-developing situation.

The Cabinet of Thailand, reportedly under increasing Japanese pressure to swing into the Tokyo orbit, also met in extraordinary session after week-end diplomatic meetings in which United States Minister Hugh C. Grant was said to have taken an active part.

The Thai radio carried a sharp warning last night against attempted aggression by any nation and declared the Thai were ready to fight any move against their country.

Reports from Australia that Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies had cancelled a tour of South and West Australia and hurried back to Melbourne for a special Cabinet meeting, which was held today, were taken as an indication that the situation in the Far East had taken a critical turn.

Mr. Menzies declared the situation "more full of danger than ever" and said the Cabinet must discuss "developments which brooked no delays."

"While we desire peace," the Australian Prime Minister said, "we are not disposed to run away from the geographically-plain fact that Singapore is part of Australia's frontier.

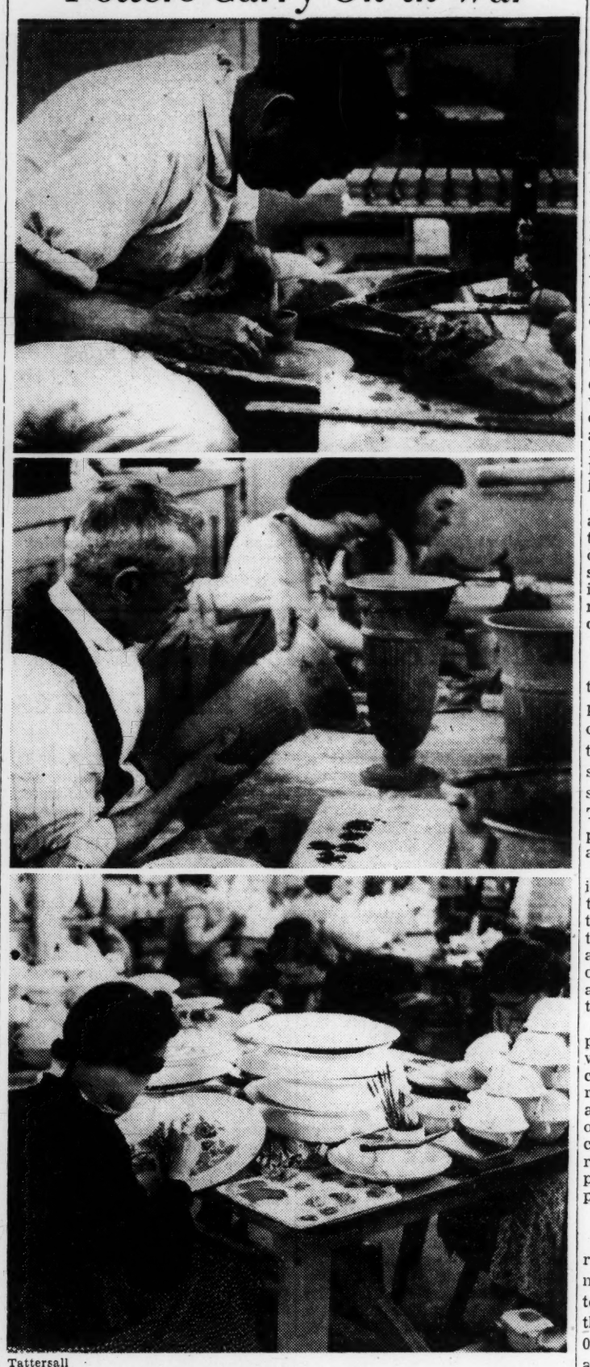
"Australia is prepared to defend herself with her forces. . . ."

Some sources here predicted, however, that the danger point in the Far East actually was moving away from Australia—toward Siberia—and the Daily Express said it believed Japan was preparing to "stab Russia in the back."

(Observers in Peiping said they regarded it more likely that Japan would strike into Siberia than that she would venture actually to war with Britain and possibly the United States over Thailand.)

Although Britain has sent strong reinforcements to her big Singapore base on the Malay Peninsula south of Thailand, some Australians in London were critical of what they termed Britain's policy of waiting for the United States to take the lead in the South Pacific. Others, however, were inclined to agree that any counter action should be held up until Washington's attitude is clear.

Potters Carry On in War



Tattersall

Scenes in Britain

Upper: The potter shapes with his hands a ball of clay on a revolving disc. Center: Ornamenting queen's ware vases with embossed vine border. Lower: Enameling or painting biscuit ware after outline has been printed.

Pottery Moves to Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE - IN - THE - POTTERIES, England—"Potting" in Britain today is a nationally important work in that it helps the British export trade. About 95 per cent of the earthenware manufactured goes to the United States.

Though under modern conditions most potteries are all-electric, large numbers of craftsmen like those Arnold Bennett described so vividly in his "Five Towns" saga, still dwell and work in these districts. The craftsman remains despite the facilities for quick manufacture and an appearance of mass production. In every shed he (or she) may be found. He may be plate-making, "throwing" the "bat" onto the plaster mold; enameling, or ornamenting.

Perhaps the most lasting impression gained from a visit to one of these model modern factories is the ages-old picture of a potter, with his hands, forming a shape from a ball of clay, on a revolving disc.

Thus in many cases the work of the potter is similar to that of his forebears, but his environment and living conditions for the most part are vastly different. In a factory a few miles from "the towns," for example, 650 workers for a firm of world-wide repute have been evacuated from the soot and grime of pottery towns—dominated these days by collieries and ironworks—and people and their work have been transplanted into a neighborhood of green fields and pools—and a fine mansion estate.

The heads of the firm made exhaustive studies of modern pottery manufacture in other countries before deciding upon the lay-out of this factory. Not exceeding 35 feet in height anywhere, the building is surrounded by fast-growing young trees so that it cannot easily be seen from long distances. It stands on a 381-acre ground estate, only 60 acres of which are reserved for the factory. The other spaces are planned for a garden village, a school, shopping center, and open parks, with facilities for boating, bathing and other leisure pastimes.

Canadian School To Extend Air Training Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Galt Training School here, which is providing personnel for the R. C. A. F., plans to increase its student body by 50 per cent, and in addition will give a training course for 120 engine-room artificers for the Royal Canadian Navy.

Since the formation of the Galt Aircraft School in 1939, some 2,000 trained men have graduated, and practically all have now been absorbed by the R. C. A. F. as aero-mechanics, airframe mechanics or wireless and radio mechanics. The interdepartmental committee, in charge of the Dominion-Provincial war emergency training program, has been asked to increase the number trained at Galt by half as many again.

The first class at the R. C. A. F. school numbered 200, but since then three classes of 600 each have taken the five months' course. Those entering must be between 18 and 30, unmarried, and willing to join the R. C. A. F. on completion of the course. The last class graduated just a few days ago, and 98 per cent passed the stiff grade tests given by the R. C. A. F., and have already been taken on, while the remaining 11 are also in the air force for general duties.

The course for engine-room artificers for the navy will be of six to eight months' duration, students to be from 17½ to 20 years of age, with at least Grade 8 certificates. The syllabus will be planned by instructors at the aircraft school and by naval engineering officers, and will conform to the training laid down for naval artificer apprentices. Subsistence allowance is given the students at the school.

'Vets' Commander For More Training

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11 (AP)—The proposed extension of Army service for selectees, reserves, National Guardsmen, and enlisted men was defended here Saturday by the National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

In an address to the Kentucky Department on the eve of the opening of the national convention, Vincent E. Schoeck, Detroit, said, "We who served in the World War know of the unfortunate consequences of the inadequate training of many of the men who were under fire then."

Red Campaign Is Costly To Nazi Economy

LONDON, Aug. 11 (BPS)—Mounting losses to German economy resulting from Hitler's war with Russia far outweigh any gains the Nazis can expect to achieve through a successful invasion of the Soviet, according to the findings just made public in an official survey of conditions on the Continent.

Chief setbacks to the Nazis in the economic sphere include loss of all imports from Russia, which were made up in the main of increasing quantities of grain, oil, and cotton, and the loss of all imports via the Trans-Siberian Railway, hitherto an important leak in the British blockade.

During 1940 the Nazis received about 1,000,000 tons of grain from the Soviet and about 700,000 tons of fuel oil, lubricants and kerosene. Under an agreement made in January, 1941, Germany was to receive from Russia 2,500,000 tons of grain and foodstuffs in 1941-42.

Cotton Imports Halt

Cotton, an essential material for the waging of war, was being imported from Russia in ever-increasing quantities up to the time the invasion began. Last year, some 100,000 tons of cotton were shipped from Russia to Germany. There also were substantial imports of manganese, chrome ore and phosphates.

The Germans also have lost all imports which formerly seeped through the British blockade via the Trans-Siberian Railway. Over this route alone, the Germans were able to receive some 150,000 tons of needed commodities in 1940 and an additional 200,000 tons during the first six months of 1941.

About 80 per cent of these imports consisted of oil seeds and whale-oil. Also included among the commodities shipped over this route were silk, rubber, tungsten and animal hides. The quantities of these shipments, despite an increase of 200 per cent in the freight rates during 1941, were rapidly expanding when Hitler betrayed his pact with Russia.

Food Situation Changed

Another vital loss which is already making itself felt inside Germany is the loss of Russian imports to occupied Europe. For example, the Russian promises of some 100,000 tons of bread grains to Norway and Belgium would have greatly aided the Germans by releasing that much grain for the German people.

Forcing the mobilization of Rumania's manpower when it should have been preparing for that vital harvest season was another costly mistake of Hitler's. But this was necessary for him if he were to begin his Battle of the Eastern Front when he chose to do so. He not only kept many men away from their fields, but also from Rumanian oil refineries.

Rumanian oil imports are now substantially reduced as a result of Russian bombings and possible sabotage at the Ploesti refineries and through bombardment of the oil barges and oil refineries at Constanza and at other shipping centers where oil is stored.

Small Economic Gains

Opposed to those large-scale losses to the already suffering German population, the survey points out, Hitler can hope to gain only a small portion of this year's Ukrainian harvest and these aspirations may yet be frustrated through the Russian "scorched earth" policy.

Even in the Northern Ukraine the harvest shoud have been mostly brought in by now. The year 1940 was an unusually late year, and the job was finished by Aug. 10. According to present indications, then, the grain will have been removed to safe storage places or destroyed before the Germans can advance.

Hitler no doubt expects to obtain a large reserve of "slave labor" by conquering Russia but those people would have to be fed, in the unlikely event that they are subjugated, and their predicament would impose a heavy burden on the already over-loaded administrative machinery of the Nazi regime.

Although Hitler has boasted of the "enormous gains of needed oil supplies" which a success along the Russian frontier would assure, his hopes for immediate enrichment on this score are jeopardized by the fact that in the event of any unforeseen retreat the Russians would destroy any stocks or equipment they might leave behind.

Air Passenger Agent

Wide World

An Innovation in the Dominion

Introducing Miss Doris I. Forbes, first woman employed as a passenger agent by the Trans-Canada Air Lines. She is shown wearing the new uniform of her calling. War conditions have brought women into this new field of activity. Photo passed by Canadian censor.

Chicago Donates Books To Canadian Service Men

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 (CP)—Chicago citizens have donated about 250,000 magazines and 20,000 books to be distributed to men of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force, defense headquarters have announced.

The books and magazines were obtained by the National Secretary of the Canadian War Services Library Council, Toronto.

Lord Marley Offers Four Peace Aims

TORONTO (CP)—Lord Marley, Labor Member of the House of Lords, in an address which closed this year's meeting of the International Apple Association on Aug. 6, advanced four peace aims that should be considered when hostilities end: the establishment of a better way of life within the democracies; a better international order, the establishment of an overwhelming army, and the setting up of a joint British-United States Navy.

"It is time we brought to an end British naval control in the Atlantic and United States naval control in the Pacific," he said. "What we want is joint control of the seas, keeping them open for trade for all, for all to use. That is the beginning of the securing of that common way of life we all seek."

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Forest Bills Stir California

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Although California is committed to an extensive program of conservation and reforestation, the State Chamber of Commerce is concerned about three bills pending in Congress, which, it says, seriously threaten State sovereignty over forest lands.

In opposing House bills, Pierce 3,849 and 3,850 and Rankin 4,128, the State Chamber believes it is helping block an attempt to establish bureaucratic control over forest lands which would mean virtual confiscation of private and public property, nullify State rights and deprive State forestry boards of power.

Pierce Bill Provisions

The first Pierce bill, according to the Chamber, places unrestricted power in the Secretary of Agriculture. With this power he can use the Forest Service to regulate all cutting of timber, all fire protection measures, and all grazing rights on both private and public timberlands.

Although the second Pierce bill, according to the Chamber, provides for State co-operation in management of forest lands, subject to the Secretary of Agriculture, this affords the States no protection because the Secretary can cancel such co-operation at will and assume direct power over the forests.

Objection to the Rankin bill is raised because it would make all future uses of water or stream rights subject to the control of a Federal regional administrator in the State Chamber's opinion. This bill would establish nine regional administrators of water rights, subject to the President.

Citing that California spends "more money on forest protection than any other State in the Union" and had provided in new legislation for even further protection by a reorganization of the State Board of Forestry with broader powers, the State Chamber said that it "does not believe that individual property rights or State rights should be invaded by the Federal Government, except in times of national emergency, and then only in cases where the individuals or states are not accepting their responsibilities."

State Power Seen Sufficient

"We believe," the Chamber declared, "that the State power is sufficient to safeguard the public interest in conservation."

The State Chamber took its position after its Natural Resources Committee, composed of members from all over the State, had held hearings attended by friends and foes of the measures. It was after these that the Committee declared that the bills threatened confiscation of property without remuneration, would nullify Stae rights, and deprive State forestry boards of power.

Meanwhile S. B. Show, Regional Forester for the Federal Forest Service in California, announced at San Francisco that net receipts from national forest business in the State for the 1941 fiscal year amounted to $699,656, an increase of $71,720 over the previous year. Twenty-five per cent of this amount, about $175,000, will be apportioned to California and Nevada for distribution to county schools and road funds, and an additional 10 per cent of the money will be spent on roads and trails.

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Four Ways to Pay at Gladding's

GLADDING'S DAYLIGHT FUR SALON, THIRD

Women Learn How to Block Hose Gougers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Ten to 40 per cent increase in prices of silk stockings were reported today by Miss Harriet Elliott, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply Associate Administrator as a result of "unpatriotic self-interest."

Hose that were $1.35 selling for $1.65 an hour later; wholesale prices raised from $6 a dozen to $12 a dozen; nylon taking the same jumps as silk—these are among reports received at OPACS headquarters from all over the country. Retailers and wholesalers both share in the move.

The way for women to meet higher hosiery prices, Miss Elliott says, is to refuse to pay them and to buy hose for current needs only.

"Many of the nation's retailers and wholesalers have patriotically refrained," she says, "from raising the price of silk products on the basis of the raw silk shortage. But many others are deliberately taking advantage of the situation to reap windfall profits for themselves and do an injustice to their customers by raising prices although the cost of their existing stocks has not changed in the slightest.

Upward Trend Is Seen

"Retailers are reporting increases in wholesalers' prices and wholesalers report increases in manufacturers' prices. In this way unpatriotic self-interest is being pyramided all along the line."

Still striving to bring about a degree of order in the silk industry where severance of trade relations with Japan has threatened unemployment to 175,000 workers, OPM over the week end asked rigid observance of a 40-hour week in the industry and made arrangements for diverting the Nation's supply of silk waste and reclaimed silk fiber into defense uses.

Principal use of the waste silk will be in the manufacture of powder bags and ignitor cloths for large caliber guns for the United States and lend-lease countries.

Mandatory priorities placed upon such material in an order signed by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Priorities, prohibit the use of waste, knots of short combings from waste silk or reclaimed fiber except to fill defense orders.

Cotton Powder Bags

The Army and Navy announced, meanwhile, that they had developed acceptable substitutes for silk powder bags. The Army has developed a cotton bag that will burn out almost as quickly and completely as silk in most guns and the Navy has a synthetic silk substitute. Only in guns of very high caliber have cotton bags not proved satisfactory. For these silk will be needed until further research develops a satisfactory cotton bag.

Informed that a substantial number of silk mills are working more than 40 hours a week to meet the present emergency demand for hose, Sidney Hillman, OPM Associate Director General, dispatched a letter to all silk, rayon and hosiery processing associations yesterday asking for rigid observance of the legal work week "to spread employment as widely as possible during this period of transition."

The restriction, he said, should apply to all silk and rayon processing plants, including "hosiery knitting, throwing, weaving, winding, warping, twisting and allied operations."

It should not, he said, apply to plants engaged in the production of rayon yarns to take place of frozen silk yarn stocks.

Senate Democrats Pick Guffey as Campaign Head

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, a staunch New Deal supporter, was appointed today chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, succeeding Senator Theodore Francis Green (D), Rhode Island.

The Committee will direct its efforts toward the election of Democratic Senatorial candidates in the campaign next year.

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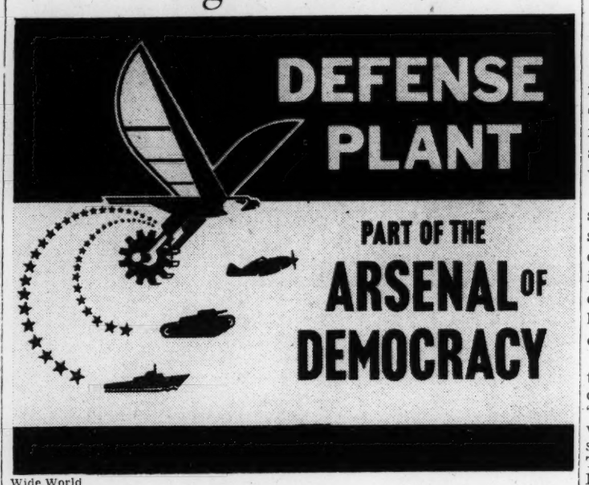

Wide World

Poster for Plants on U. S. Work

The sign which the Office of Production Management is authorizing all plants which devote half or more of their facilities to defense work to display. America's "arsenals of democracy" will soon stand out in almost every community.

Labor Mediation Board Busy On Efforts to End Strikes

By the Associated Press

Government representatives, working without respite, sought today to bring workers and management together in strikes which involve hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts for ships and airplane parts.

Still unsettled after a three-day work stoppage was an American Federation of Labor walkout at the Curtiss-Wright Company's propeller plant in Caldwell, N. J., which has more than $100,000,000 of defense orders.

Plant officials made no attempt to operate over the week end but said they would try to resume operations today. The union, which claimed that nearly all of the plant's 1,493 workers had quit work, called the strike Aug. 8 when 300 welders and steel blade workers received a negative reply to their demand that all production workers be given a 20 cents an hour pay raise over the present undisclosed rates. Conferences between the management, the union, and a Labor Department conciliator produced no results.

Seven thousand A. F. of L. electrical workers in New York City returned to work. This ended the strike with began July 29 over a demand that the Consolidated Edison Company use A. F. of L. members on installation work at the company's new waterside plant in place of 600 members of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, an unafiliated union. The decision to resume work followed certification of the dispute to the Defense Labor Mediation Board.

Also up to the Board was a strike, now five days old, at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., which has $493,000,000 of contracts for naval and merchant vessels.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Marine and Shipbuilding Union called a strike at Kearny Aug. 7 when the company declined to accept a Mediation Board recommendation that workers who failed to maintain good union standing be discharged. Union leaders have demanded that the Government take over and operate the yard, but there has been no indication in Washington whether this was contemplated.

Other week-end developments on the labor front:

Allentown, Pa.—The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers called a strike at the Mack Manufacturing Company to support a demand for a wage increase of 15 cents an hour, retroactive to Aug. 4. Present wage scales range from 64 to 95 cents an hour.

Silver City, N. M.—A. F. of L. workers at the Chino Mines Division of the Nevada Consolidated Corporation, who walked out Aug. 9, voted to submit their demand for union recognition to the Mediation Board. The strike affected 2,100.

Philadelphia—348 A. F. of L. carpenters and drydock workers returned to their jobs at the Navy Yard after a one-day strike in protest against reduction of overtime pay from double to time and a half. Union officials and contractors building two drydocks at the yard agreed to talk it over this week.

Seattle—The Boeing Aircraft Company and C. I. O.'s Aeronautical Mechanics Union announced signing of a contract providing wage increases of 8 to 15½ cents an hour for 10,500 workers, making the wage average approximately $1.02 an hour.

Camden, N. J.—The International Marine and Shipbuilding Union (C. I. O.) and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation reached a one year agreement containing a no-strike clause. The corporation has half a million dollars of defense contracts.

Galveston, Texas—A three-week strike of 2,000 A. F. of L. workers at the Todd-Galveston Dry Docks, Inc., was ended when the company accepted a master wage agreement for Gulf Coast shipyards. Unsettled issues, including a union shop demand, will be submitted to the defense mediation board.

Huntington, W. Va.—The American Car & Foundry Co. and the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee signed a contract, ending a shutdown which began July 22 and stopped work on an order for 1,300 coal cars. The union compromised on demands for a union shop and wage increases.

Los Angeles—Three West Coast airplane manufacturers — Douglas, Vultee, and Northrop—announced wage increases for 41,000 workers retroactive to July 1. The new rate is 60 cents an hour starting minimum with increases to 75 cents at the end of three months. The former starting minimum was 52½ cents at Douglas and 55 cents at the others.

Columbus, Ohio—C. I. O. steel workers ratified an agreement ending a nine-day strike at the Timken Roller Bearing Company plant which began over the discharge of five women for alleged lax inspection of parts. The women were rehired.

C. I. O. Would Punish Official

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—A majority report of the United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations Grievance Committee recommended today that Lew H. Michener, West Coast Regional Director, be barred from holding "either elective or appointive office" because "of his conduct" in the five-day June strike at the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, Calif.

It recommended to the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers at their sixth national convention that Mr. Michener be "severely censured" and that the prohibition against holding office should cover a one-year period or until the convening of the next convention.

The report urged that the policy and actions taken during the strike by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, and Richard T. Frankensteen, union aviation director, "be fully justified," and that the incoming Executive Board "fulfill its duties and see that the affairs of region six (which Mr. Michener heads) are so conducted as to build the U. A. W.-C. I. O. in this region on a responsible democratic and American trade union basis."

The majority report was signed by Alex Maxintyre, Detroit; Charles H. Kerrigan, N. Y.; Ernest H. Bennett, Detroit, and Alex Christie, Oshawa, Ontario.

The convention rejected last week the first Grievance Committee report which censured but did not recommend drastic punishment for Mr. Michener for his support of the strike which brought intervention of United States troops.

Labor Looks Ahead

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor, forseeing the possibility of another depression after the defense emergency has passed, has asked President Roosevelt to take the leadership of a movement to maintain peacetime production at high levels.

A statement issued from the annual summer meeting of the Federation's Executive Council, Aug. 9, expressed the opinion that industrial production "cannot only be maintained at its present high level after the defense emergency but can and should be expanded."

"But this will require creative planning and the sincere cooperation of government, industry, labor, and agriculture," the statement declared.

"The first step must be to set up a planning agency in which each of these branches of our economic system will be fully represented. This body should proceed at once to draw up a program by which American resourcefulness can be teamed with American resources to accomplish a rapid shift from war production to peace production when the time comes."

The Executive Council's statement expressed confidence that dozens of new industries could be developed in the United States.

"Many new fields, such as television and air-conditioning, are even now ready for tremendous expansion," the statement said. "Many existing needs, such as home construction, are waiting to be filled.

"There is no danger that we will not have enough to do. . . . The real danger is that we won't be ready to act when normal times begin."

Britain's Economy Goes Ersatz

By William E. Dick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In England, as in many other European countries, ersatz products are appearing. Before the war we were inclined to scoff at the Germans with their wooden suits and glass plumbing.

But today we eat margarine instead of butter with our bread and sweeten our beverages with saccharin rather than use the precious sugar ration. Before the war ersatz meant "shoddy." Today it has regained its original meaning of substitute.

I live in Lincolnshire which is the center of the sugar beat industry. This was the first of our "ersatz" industries for sugar beet was introduced to replace cane sugar which has to be imported. The introduction of sugar beet to Europe was due to Napoleon, the Hitler of the early 19th century. Since the World War, the growing of sugar beet has been heavily subsidized by the Government and, though many exponents of free trade looked askance at these subsidies, they realize today that Government protection for the sugar beet industry was essential for the adequate supply of sugar in wartime. There is, of course, a sugar shortage, though not a serious one. It has, however, resulted in American-discovered saccharin, being widely used for sweetening drinks. There are today two firms manufacturing saccharin in Britain. Some idea of the demand can be judged from the fact that one depot in Yorkshire which used to handle 12,000,000 tablets a year now sells 12,000,000 tablets in a week. If the raw material and machinery were available, it could handle 120,000,000 a week, according to a recent report. Saccharin is expensive, largely because of the Government tax of £4.3.4 per pound (£25 or $100 for every six pounds of saccharin).

Artificial Dyestuffs

In wartime Britain, the artificial dyestuffs industry is playing an important role. In 1921 the Dyestuffs Act was passed to protect the British dyestuffs industry from outside competition for a period of 10 years. When Britain went to war in 1939 the dyestuffs industry was able to cope with the demand for khaki, navy and RAF blue, and also to provide the intermediate chemicals required by an ever-increasing explosives industry. As a result, there has been no falling-off in the quality of the dyes used for British uniforms, while on the explosives side there has been no such shell shortage as occurred in 1916. However, a few weeks ago, it was announced that Britain's postage stamps would be printed in lighter colors, economizing in dyes and releasing plants for more essential war purposes.

The conquest of Norway and the German blockade of the Scandinavian countries has meant that Britain has been short of timber. This shortage has been met to an extent by the felling of native trees. Wherever possible, however, substitute building materials are being used and many practices worked out in America are being introduced into wartime building here. It has been found, for example, that a good temporary roof can be built up of pressure pipes covered with sheets of asbestos cement. The pressure pipes are of the same material. These roofs are suitable for building temporary huts and sheds, and for the temporary repair of houses damaged in air raids. The Nissen huts, such as the Army uses, were at one time made of steel sections, but it is now found possible to build them of pre-cast concrete units.

One of the neatest silos Britain is using in the 3,000,000-ton silage campaign is built of pre-cast concrete units originally intended for building air raid shelters. Much interest was aroused by the American hospital unit, recently set up in the south of England. These buildings were shipped across the Atlantic in bits and pieces. British architects were astounded at the ease and speed with which these pre-cast units could be erected to form a functional hospital. The Government Building Research Station has been experimenting with the same technique and it is expected in progressive circles that it will play an important part in post-war reconstruction.

No Fuel Shortage

Of fuel, Britain is not short and there is little prospect of a petrol shortage. Should this happen, the petrol ration could be withdrawn entirely from car owners for pleasure. If the position became still more serious, more chemical plants could be turned over to the production of synthetic petrol on a scale which could compare with the present production of ersatz petrol in Germany. The German process is dependent upon the hydrogenation of coal. Plans and plants for the same process existed in England before 1939. A few cars in England are run on coal gas. In the Highlands of Scotland there is one bus company which runs its buses on water gas, a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, easily produced in any coal-gas plant. One large bus company in Essex has tried the experiment of running buses on producer gas made by burning anthracite mixed with ordinary washing soda. (Producer gas consists mainly of carbon monoxide.) One depot with a fleet of nine buses saved as much as 36,000 gallons of petrol a year by this method. These buses can be run 70 miles before refuelling. They require petrol only for starting the engines, and can be run cheaper than petrol-driven buses.

Experiments have been made here to produce rubber artificially on a large scale, and it is already being produced on a small scale for use where artificial rubber is preferable to natural rubber. The British process is known as the Neoprene process, and is the same as that tried by du Pont in America. It depends upon coal and limestone for raw materials. These two substances are converted into calcium carbide in the electric furnace, and by ingenious devices it is possible to convert the acetylene, produced when the calcium carbide is treated with water, into artificial rubber. In several respects this rubber is preferable to ordinary rubber. It burns less easily, has better shock-absorbent qualities, and is less affected by contact with petroleum products. It is expensive, however, and costs three or four times more than natural rubber. In spite of the vast quantities of rubber required by the fighting services for vehicles, Britain still has abundant supplies of natural rubber, and it is unlikely that there will have to be resort to large-scale production of artificial rubber.

Plastics are very important to wartime Britain. Recently newspapers announced that experiments with trainer planes made of plastic materials have been made and an order for a number of such planes have been placed in Canada. Women are looking forward to ladderless silk stockings which the plastic-makers promised. But these are unlikely to appear until after the war, for factory space is required for more essential work.

More Uses for Plastics

A popular natural science book published recently points out that the modern man "takes photographs on plastic films with a camera molded from plastic with a plastic lens, listens to the radio through a set encased in plastic with plastic insulation, dial and tuning buttons, sits in a cinema in plastic seats watching a picture projected from a plastic film, or stays at home playing with plastic playing-cards and molded chessmen on a plastic board." The continuation of the war will see even more metal released for munition production by the substitution of plastics.

Great advances in the production of ultra-light aluminum alloys, of which magnalium is one, have been made since the war started.

Last year Lord Beaverbrook appealed to housewives to give all spare household utensils which were made of aluminum. Many of the Spitfires which are today clawing the German planes from the skies could never have been built had it not been for this source of scrap aluminum which British housewives made available. The aluminum position is much worse for Germany than for Britain, for though the Nazis have abundant supplies of high-grade bauxite, they have little cryolite. It is thought that one of the reasons for the recent interest shown in Greenland by the Germans, and forestalled by President Roosevelt's actions, was the rich deposit of cryolite ore there. For cryolite is the limiting factor in German aluminum production.

Britain is encouraging aluminum production in the dominions. In Australia, for example, a new £1,500,000 plant has just been set up. It has also been found possible, thanks to the research of an Australian chemist, to extract the metal from low-grade bauxite. Experiments with the ultra-light alloys are also being made in the dominions.

British farmers are trying out some interesting substitutes—both manures and feeding stuffs.

Silage is the most important feeding stuff. This method of keeping grass and other greenery by means of molasses appears to have been used by Julius Caesar's army of occupation in Britain to feed their horses. Yet it was not until this war started that the British farmer could be persuaded to produce silage on a large scale. This year the Ministry of Agriculture launched a campaign for 3,000,000 tons of silage, which will help to relieve the shortage of imported feeding stuffs. Silos are generally made of concrete, though a cheaper pattern can be made of tarred roofing felt. That the silo is likely to be a permanent feature of British farming is suggested by the fact that the British Concrete Federation has produced a "standard" silo, with a capacity of nearly 2,000 cubic feet and costing only £26 10s.

In official propaganda emphasis is put upon salvage rather than substitutes. In actual fact, the contribution made to the war effort by the introduction of substitute materials far exceeds salvage in importance. Many of these substitutes are at least as satisfactory as the materials they replace. It is probably true to say that they will be retained when the war finishes. Substitute building materials such as asbestos cement and reinforced brickwork, plastics, the ultra-light alloys and silage are all here to stay. War has been able to overcome what years of peace could not—the Englishman's distaste for substitutes.

Britons Seek Ersatz Joke About Ersatz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain, going "ersatz" in its own way, is looking for a substitute for a joke about substitutes.

There was one particular classic, Mussolini is talking to Hitler and saying: "If you will show me how to make butter from coal I'll show you know to knit a sweater from macaroni."

Now the joke about macaroni is that you eat it—when you can get it.

German Twins, in U. S. Three Years, Win Highest Honors in High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Texas — German twins, who with their mother were forced to leave Germany four years ago and came to the United States three years ago unable to speak English, graduated from El Paso High School at the end of the summer term with highest honors.

This unique record was made by 17-year-old Karl and Joe Meyer, who were salutatorian and valedictorian respectively, of the summer graduating class. In addition to their remarkable record, the twins went through high school in two and one-half years. Karl graduated with a scholastic average of 91.17; Joe had 92.07.

The ability of the twins aroused unbounded admiration of their teachers who praised the youths highly for overcoming their linguistic handicap and surpassing students who always had spoken English.

The boys came to the United States and El Paso three years ago from Holland, where they had lived for a year with their mother, Mrs. Erma Meyer. The trio had been forced to leave their home in Germany.

The boys were not anxious to "remember too much about Germany, considering how happy we have been here."

"We were too happy to leave Germany and turn our faces toward the United States where one is free to think his own thoughts, speak his own words and express his own beliefs," said Joe.

"We never want to see Germany again," Karl added.

The twins agreed that school work in America "is much easier than it was in Germany."

"The teachers here take more personal interest in the student and the other students make you feel democratic through and through," Karl said. "It's easy to learn because one knows he has a chance for success in this country."

The boys, with their mother, will move to San Francisco this summer. They will work days and go to night school. Each is taking a course in electrical engineering.

In El Paso High School, the twins were lieutenants in the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps and were members of the National Honor Society and the Select Scholars.

Food Cost Up 10%, Still Under '37 Peak

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 9

Retail food costs are up about 10 per cent over July, 1940, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported, but added that they were still below the peak reached in 1937.

The Bureau said prices which have been going up about 2 per cent a month since March, climbed .8 per cent from mid-June to mid-July and that preliminary reports for the last half of July indicated a continued upward movement.

In the year since last July, the Bureau said, pork products and butter have gone up 27 per cent; eggs, 30 per cent, and lard 47 per cent. Other items have gone up from 10 to 46 per cent.

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- Natural Skunk

Pay 24.80 Down, the Balance in 10 Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge, Storage without

Charge Until November 1st. Fur Shop—Second Floor

Oil Companies Submit Plans For 1,820-Mile Long Pipeline

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has announced the oil industry had submitted to him an $80,000,000 plan for the longest single type pipeline system in the world—1,820 miles—which would pour 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the Southwest into the New York Area.

The Co-ordinator said 11 large companies had prepared the plan which contemplates starting construction as soon as Secretary Ickes approves it and the President issues a proclamation declaring the line necessary to national defense.

The pipeline network probably would be completed within nine months but its effect would not be felt soon enough to be a factor in solving the immediate petroleum problem caused by lack of transportation in the East, Secretary Ickes said.

The plan proposes a 22-inch line from west of Shreveport, La., near the Texas border, to Salem, Ill., about 490 miles; a 16-inch connecting line from Salem to Wood River, Ill., to tap existing facilities carrying oil from Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Mid-Continent and Illinois Areas, about 65 miles; a 24-inch pipeline from the junction of the first two lines near Salem to the so-called New York and Philadelphia Areas with branches to refining centers, about 1,200 miles.

The lines from near Shreveport to New York would be built and operated by a concern to be known as National Defense Pipelines, Inc.

In addition, another new corporation, Emergency Pipelines, Inc., would build and operate a 65-mile-long, 22-inch line from East Texas fields to make connection near Shreveport with the longer line.

Financing of the $80,000,000 system would be private, Secretary Ickes announced. National Defense Pipelines, he said, would borrow 80 per cent of the estimated cost of the lines and facilities by private placement of notes maturing over a five-year period. The balance would be obtained through issuance of junior securities or capital stock which would be purchased by the participating companies.

The participating companies are:

Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey; Consolidated Oil Corporation; Sun Oil Company; Atlantic Refining Company; Cities Service Company; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.; Tidewater Associated Oil Company; Texas Corporation; Shell Oil Company, Inc.; Gulf Oil Corporation; Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company.

Any others who desire to participate, the co-ordinator added, may do so within three months after formal execution of the agreement.

"The companies which have formulated this plan already have made considerable progress toward getting this vitally necessary project under way with a minimum of delay," Secretary Ickes said.

"Survey parties in the field and aerial photographing is already in progress. In fact, this stage of the project will probably be completed in the next week or 10 days, assuring the making of maximum progress once it is possible to begin actual construction."

Luncheon Alfresco

© Harris & Ewing

Government Workers Eating Outdoors

Government employees can now enjoy their luncheon under the shade trees in this new outdoor cafeteria in Potomac Park, Washington.

Trans-Atlantic Pilot Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Twenty-eight air-line pilots in New York have lined up, with reservations, to be counted in among 100 volunteer fliers called for by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, to man the daily trans-Atlantic transport service the Army is establishing between the United States and England, it was learned today. General Arnold's appeal for the commercial fliers was made directly to the Air Line Pilots' Association.

The reservations the New York City volunteers made contingent upon such service are that seniority and other employment safeguards in their present jobs will be preserved and that there shall be no extension of the hours flown monthly by pilots remaining with the air lines.

Air-line pilots have fought for years to restrict the number of hours they fly monthly to 85, holding that longer periods drained a pilot's energy and increased the possibility of accidents. The Civil Aeronautics Act put this limit on flying time. Many of the pilots fear that if 100 of them leave their jobs to join the Army's trans-Atlantic transport service, the lines will be forced to lengthen hours.

The trans-Atlantic service was organized mainly to meet the need of fast transport of the increasing number of Government officials, Army and Navy observers, technicians, and others going to Britain. According to the British press, which first released the news of the new service, kept from the American press as a "military secret," unarmed Boeing flying-fortress bombers and Consolidated bombers are being used in these flights.

Ship Loads Changed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation Aug. 10 suspending United States adherence to the international loadline convention, thereby enabling American vessels to load cargoes beyond their present limitations, as a measure in national defense.

Suspension of the requirements, in ports and waters of the United States, will permit American vessels to increase cargo shipments, particularly in inter-American trade where there has been a considerable shortage of cargo facilities.

The President's proclamation declared that the loadline convention, signed in London July 5, 1930, would be suspended for the duration of the present emergency.

Action was taken, the State Department announced, after consultation and agreement with the other American Republics, and notification to Great Britain, the depository of the Convention.

The Convention's provisions, on the placing of loadlines on ships applied to all vessels except warcraft, fishing vessels, pleasure yachts, ships not carrying passengers or cargo and ships of less than 150 tons.

Recently enacted legislation permitted lifting the previous loadlines on tankers.

Spain Punishes Profiteers

MADRID, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Spanish Government announced Saturday night that 1,352 persons had been sentenced to labor gangs for illegal sale of foodstuffs during the nine months ended June 30, and that 87,888 cases remained before the courts.

Flying ABCs in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

Six months ago, nobody dreamed that Salt River Valley could become a training center for American and British airmen. But it has come to pass. Two large fields are completed at a combined cost of nearly $5,000,000, and two more are under construction. The population has increased at least 10,000 and will be increased by 20,000 to 25,000 before winter.

All this has come about because United States Army officers found they could count on at least 300 days of flying weather every year in Central Arizona. There are few prolonged storms to interfere with air practice, few weather hazards to trouble novice pilots.

Thunderbird First

First field to begin operation was Thunderbird, on the mesa north of Glendale and about 13 miles from Phoenix. It cost Southwest Airways, Inc., 600,000 to build. Southwest Airways has a contract with the Army to give cadets their primary training at $100 a week. The student body now numbers 130, of which 100 are British boys who will return to England for intermediate and advanced training.

After Jan. 1, 209 men will be assigned to Thunderbird every five weeks, for the 10-weeks course. This means that about 400 will be constantly in training there. All will be Americans. In the meantime Southwest Airways will complete Falcon Field, exclusively for Britishers, eight miles northeast of Mesa and 24 miles from Phoenix.

Falcon Field, to cost $300,000, is to give 300 students 10 weeks of primary and 10 weeks of basic, or intermediate, training. Instructors for Falcon and Thunderbird will total 110.

Luke Field

Luke Field, named for Frank Luke, "Arizona balloon buster" of the World War, is an Army flying school. It is 18 miles northwest of Phoenix. Its 160 buildings, runways, roads, water system, and appurtenances cost $4,300,000. These are practically finished. Soon the field will be manned with 3,000 enlisted men, officers, and cadets sent there for advanced training. Students will number 500 to 600.

Mesa Field, not yet given any permanent name, is 14 miles southeast of Mesa and 28 miles from Phoenix. It is to have 150 buildings and cover 2,000 acres. Contracts under way total $4,700,000 Personnel will be about the same as for Luke Field.

This will be a field for basic training. Students can move from Thunderbird to Mesa to Luke and be graduated as full-fledged Army aviators.

Ernest Douglas

'Invasion' via Subway 'Captures' London Area

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A British detachment of Home Guard "guerrillas" crept up on the invading "enemy" by subway yesterday and wiped out a large group in extensive defense exercises carried out in the Black Friar's Bridge area of London.

Tear gas, smoke screens and firecrackers substituting for grenades gave realism to the mock battle in which the enemy was supposed to be attempting to seize the bridge by water and land sories.

Walter H. Newton

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Walter H. Newton, who passed on here yesterday, was secretary and assistant to Herbert Hoover during the latter's term as President of the United States.

Mr. Newton was serving his sixth term as Congressman when he resigned that post to become secretary to Mr. Hoover. In 1933 he was appointed a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and approximately a year later came here to resume the private practice of law. He was named Federal Referee in Bankruptcy in 1938.

Selectees Begin Louisiana 'Battle'

By the Associated Press

Thousands of young men in khaki—taken less than a year ago from schools, stores, farms, and factories—have begun a series of tests that will show the Nation what sort of an Army it has raised.

Over the rolling hills of western Louisiana, where Northern and Southern troops fought in the Civil War, selectees from every State will join in the largest military operation ever staged in the United States.

Men of the 31st (Dixie), the 43rd (New England), and the 4th Motorized Divisions of the Fourth Army Corps started the maneuvers near Pollock, La., with a command post exercise and field problems. There were 55,000 troops in the field preliminaries.

At the peak of the "Battle of Louisiana" in September, 500,000 men from 19 of the 33 divisions of the United States Army will be practicing the hard lessons of mechanized and motorized warfare.

From Fort Knox, Ky., the First Armored Division—11,500 men and 2,500 fighting vehicles—will start a 730-mile trek, one of the longest in armored military history, Sept. 1 for the maneuver "battlefields" of Louisiana.

The division's 1,000 armored vehicles will be transported on 20 railroad trains, each consisting of 26 flat cars, three coaches, one kitchen car, and a box car.

Meanwhile at Fort Lewis, Wash., the waters of Puget Sound were reported mined as the greatest peacetime army ever assembled on the Pacific Coast prepared to repel a theoretical invasion.

In a strange mixture of the actual and the assumed, the Army—which will total 100,000 men before the maneuvers are completed—prepared for defense of the rugged Washington coast.

New Outdoor Cafeterias in Washington Provide Good Food and Cool Breezes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Eating out of doors is more than a pleasant pastime in Washington this summer. It's become a necessity!

Two outdoor cafeterias have recently made their appearance on the Capital scene to accommodate overflow workers drawn here by the war emergency.

One is on the grounds of the British Embassy, where 70 to 80 Embassy workers are now getting a well-balanced al fresco meal instead of American drug store sandwiches described by a member of the Embassy staff as "not too good."

The other was established by the American Women's Voluntary Services to serve lunch to excess personnel in the War and Navy Departments. Between 1,200 and 1,300 clerks are daily patronizing the cold lunch bar, staffed by Army and Navy wives and other women who have completed the A. W. V. S. nutrition course. A corps of youngsters run errands and cleans up.

Profits from the A. W. V. S. cafeteria will go to enlarge activities of this defense group and perhaps to buy winter equipment for the emergency cafeteria.

The cafeteria at the British Embassy, run by a hired manager, serves both luncheon and dinner, but does not interfere with the 4 o'clock tea, traditionally served by "Charlie" Brown, veteran West Indian Negro messenger, once decorated by Sir Auckland Geddes for meritorious service with the Embassy.

Bessemers Light Steel Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Those spectacular but old-fashioned steel furnaces that light up the sky above the steel towns with pillars of flame—the Bessemer converters—are coming back due to the national defense program, and the shortage of steel.

Revival of the Bessemer process of making steel is one of the main achievements of the steel industry and that is good news for the Bessemer men in their long-drawn argument with open-hearth steel adherents. The Bessemer process has not been in favor for some years with the steel companies which, for practical reasons pushed the open-hearth process.

One reason was that the open hearths use considerable scrap iron and steel and the Bessemers use little. Scrap, especially during the depression, was cheap and plentiful, certainly much cheaper than pig iron, and its use helped to conserve the supplies of iron ore, limestone, and coal needed for making pig iron. That made the open-hearth method most economical.

Besides, it was difficult to control the chemical content and the heats of the Bessemer as compared with the other process, which was a very important item in the days of "tailor made" steels. Bessemer steel, of course, had its advantages—those of welding or threading more easily, so that the principal market for Bessemer steel was for pipe, railroad cars, tanks, nuts, bolts, and screws.

But two important things have happened recently to give the Bessemers a new lease on life. A serious shortage of scrap iron and steel has developed, sending prices skyrocketing and making it as economical to use more pig iron and less scrap. The other was the development of new methods of controlling Bessemer heats—the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation flame-control method, and the United States Steel spectroscopic control—both of which made it possible to get better grades of steel from Bessemer converters.

Present rated capacity of all American Bessemer converters is 6,997,000 net tons a year compared with 6,010,000 net tons a year ago. This is less than half the 13,810,000 tons of Bessemer capacity in 1920 when they were really popular. In the same 20 years, open-hearth steel capacity rose from less than 48,000,000 tons to 74,000,000 tons.

It is estimated the Nation's steel output can be increased 2,600,000 tons at once by making more pig iron available for the Bessemers.

Niagara Falls Rainbow Bridge Ready for Use in About 2 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Another link in the chain of friendly international relations, that has bound the United States and the Dominion of Canada for more than 100 years, is nearing completion. The new Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls, is receiving its final coat of aluminum paint, concrete pavement is being poured and the steel-arch span, it is expected, will be opened to traffic in about two months.

An unobstructed view of the giant cataract may be obtained from the bridge. From the 10-foot sidewalk along the south side, pedestrians will get a clear view of both the American Falls and the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side.

From this vantage point is visible the rainbow which hovers over the falls in the perpetual mist thrown up by the tremendous volume of water striking the rocks below. Hence the official name of the bridge, "Rainbow Bridge." Although popular opinion insists upon calling it "Second Honeymoon Bridge" because it is built near the site of the famous Falls View Bridge, popularly known as Honeymoon Bridge, which was swept away in an ice storm in the winter of 1938. A lunar bow also is visible from the bridge in the moonlight.

The 950-foot steel-arch span is said to be the longest fixed-end steel-arch span in the world. The cost of the bridge proper is $3,760,000. The terminals and terminal buildings will add $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 more. On the American side terminals are being constructed largely with funds furnished by New York State; on the Canadian side with funds provided mostly by the Ontario Highways Department.

King George and Queen Elizabeth dedicated the site of the new bridge on their visit to Niagara Falls in June, 1939. The fact is commemorated by a monument at the Canadian terminal.

Four Americans and four Canadians constitute the Bridge Commission which is building the span. Approaches have been worked out so that on the American side there will be 12 traffic lanes, four entrance and eight exit. On the Canadian side there will be 14 lanes, six entrance and eight exit. An entire block of houses was razed in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and three blocks of buildings were removed along the river drive on the Canadian side, to make way for the approaches and plazas.

The gorge at the point of the bridge site, is about 1,300 feet wide and 225 feet deep. This is only a quarter of a mile north of the American Falls. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, with the Canadian Bridge Company, as its associate, put in the steel arch span. Half of the steel was manufactured in Canada, half in the United States. The policy has been that all labor and materials on the Canadian end has been of Canadian origin, and all on the American side, of American origin.

For the formal opening, the Commission expects to be host to the highest dignitaries of the United States and Canada. Invitations have been sent to President Roosevelt, Dominion Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and Ontario Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn.

Albert C. Rutherford

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Representative Albert G. Rutherford, Republican of Honesdale, Pa., who passed on here Aug. 9 was serving his third term in the House.

A New Deal critic, he supported selective service legislation, but opposed the lend-lease bill and many other important measures advocated by the Administration. He served on the Military Affairs Committee.

Cudahy Asks U. S. to Take Peace Lead

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11 (AP)—John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, last night radiocast a plea that the strength and prestige of the United States be used in the cause of peace.

"Let the President, with the approval of Congress, propose an American program of peace, a peace with a new world order based on an association of nations, the inauguration of a sovereign international government with power to enforce its decrees for the solution of the economic, social, and political tensions at the bottom of this and all the endless wars in Europe," Mr. Cudahy said in an address prepared for delivery over the NBC red network.

"Back of this new world government, let us place the sanction of all the moral prestige and force of America.

"You tell me that the word of Hitler is worthless and that such an effort would be futile and of no avail. But we will speak a language to enforce this peace, a language Hitler can understand, the language of force.

"We are forging in the foundries and factories of this cuntry a vast armament. We have the greastest navy in the world, soon we will have the greatest air armada. . . .

"Only in self deception and wishful thinking can we believe that we can live in America on a fancied Atlantic isolated from the revolutionary movement which is sweeping the world. We must play our part. We must accept our responsibility with the knowledge that the duty we assume is the only hope for peace, permament peace."

Capper Speaks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas said in a message radiocast to Norway that "we Americans are not going to abandon the brave people of Norway, of Denmark, of Holland and the other occupied countries."

He added:

"There may be differences of opinion here in the United States, there may be doubt as to ways and means, but of one thing we are all certain: the people of the small peace-loving democracies deserve our help and they shall have it at the earliest possible opportunity."

Senator Capper went on to say that sooner or later it would be possible to get food to "the right people and places in Europe and then America will do her part in feeding all who are hungry."

"For the moment," he continued, "the hordes of Hitler seem to have the upper hand in Norway and in Europe—and as long as this is true, life cannot be genuine, civilized life for you or for the rest of Europe. But I for one am convinced that, through your own brave and steadfast resistance on the home front and through the help which the outside world, and especially America, is more and more bringing to you that Norway once more will be free and independent."

Hambro's Views

LAKESIDE, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—There can be no permanent world peace until Naziism is completely crushed as a political concept, Carl J. Hambro, former President of the Norwegian Parliament and President of the League of Nations in 1939, told Lakesiders Saturday night.

Discussing "how to prepare for peace" at a Methodist summer Camp Meeting, Mr. Hambro said in the past treaties have been made too hurriedly.

"People must understand that a preliminary peace or cooling off period of at least a year must precede any attempt to negotiate a satisfactory permanent peace," he declared, adding that an army of occupation will be necessary in the occupied nations until all danger of civil war is past, and in Germany and Italy until a final solution of their problems is found."

Negro Workers In Defense Gain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A 47 per cent increase in the placement of Negro workers through State employment offices during the first five months of 1941 as compared with the similar period last year was reported here by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Placement of Negroes totaled 414,595 in the five months which was 20 per cent of all placements made by the State offices, Mr. McNutt said.

The reports indicated, he added, that Negro placements "now appear to be increasing somewhat faster than that of other workers, in contrast with the trend heretofore." From April to May placements of Negroes increased 15 per cent, whereas such job finding for other persons was up only 12 per cent.

President Roosevelt asked several months ago that employers give jobs to Negroes, declaring there should be no race discrimination in defense work.

Tulsa Police Official Makes Doll Clothes—For Safety

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — Six-foot, two-inch Guerney C. Cox, Safety Education Director of the Police Department, is busy making doll clothes—in the interest of safety.

Mr. Cox is making eight dolls, their costumes and a stage for a marionette show to stress safety to school children.

"I could talk until I was blue in the face and the kids still wouldn't pay much attention to me," said Mr. Cox.

Lindbergh Sees Nation Led Toward War by Subterfuge

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh declared Aug. 9 that "while there is still time, Americans must ask themselves this question—are we operating under a government by representation, or are we operating under a government by subterfuge?"

"If our Government," he said at a peace and preparedness rally sponsored by the America First Committee, "carries us into war with the majority of our people against it, are we not faced with a problem that is even more fundamental than war itself?"

Mr. Lindbergh's address was interrupted frequently by applause of the estimated 9,000 persons present when he denounced war and the policies of the national Administration.

"We are told that we must fight for the freedom of mankind," said Mr. Lindbergh, "but the greatest battle for freedom is being fought right here in America today. If we cannot maintain our freedom in the New World, we cannot force our freedom on the Old World."

Has Freedom Gone?

He asked: "Where has freedom gone when we in America are not even informed of the underlying intentions of our Government; when the agents of a foreign power are encouraged to speak and to travel throughout our land, while the same lecture halls that are open to them are closed to those of us who place the welfare and independence of our country above the interests of a foreign power?"

A burst of applause followed, and as the sound subsided a man in the balcony cried, "Lindbergh for President." The applause heightened, and the speaker raised his hand for quiet before continuing with the statement that freedom lies in the meetings of "fearless men and women throughout this land," such as the meeting here and hundreds of similar meetings.

There were boos when he declared: "They want us to send our soldiers to the East Indies, the Cape Verdes, the Canaries, Madeira, the Azores, Scotland, Ireland, and possibly England as well."

Mr. Lindbergh was accompanied by his wife, who sat with him on the speakers' platform.

"I fully realize that the charge of subterfuge is serious in the extreme," he said, "but let me recall a few facts that lie behind it."

Speaker Lists Steps

First, he asserted, Americans were told that repeal of the arms embargo would be the surest way to keep out of war. Next, he added, the country was told that to sell arms on a "cash and carry" basis would insure victory for the Allies.

"They were emphatic in saying no one asked us to lend money, or to send troops abroad," he continued.

"It was only last spring that the 'lease-lend' bill was passed, again with promises that it would keep us out of war; but by that time we were informed that we had to lend arms in order to insure victory."

Mr. Lindbergh asserted that while the American people were promised peace, the British were told the United States would enter the war. He charged that President Roosevelt had not renewed his election promise that American boys would not be sent to fight in a foreign war.

Charges People Misled

He said the American people were misled by substituting the word "patrol" for "convoy."

"The hypocrisy and subterfuge that surrounds us comes out in every statement of the war party," he asserted. "When we demand that our Government listen to the 80 per cent of the people who oppose war, they shout that we are causing disunity.

"The same groups who call on us to defend democracy and freedom abroad demand that we kill democracy and freedom at home by forcing four fifths of our people into war against their will. The one fifth who are for war call the four fifths who are against war the 'fifth column.'"

Rehabilitation Plans Studied by Canadian Conservative Party

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 (CP)—In the belief that national rehabilitation will be necessary on a large scale after the war, the Conservative Party already is mapping a rehabilitation program, Dominion headquarters of the party announced in a statement.

John R. MacNicol, Dominion President of the Conservative Association and member of Parliament for Toronto-Davenport, will leave this month on a long fact-finding journey through the valley of the Peace, Athabaska, Slave and Mackenzie Rivers.

"Mr. MacNicol proposes surveying the land settlement possibilities of the Peace area and the coal resources of northern British Columbia; the oil, gas, power and mineral resources from Waterways (Alberta) north in the Mackenzie watershed and the necessity for improved transportation facilities in those great areas," the party statement said.

Bituminous Coal Shortage Looms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The bituminous coal division told Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today that there still is cause for serious concern over the possibility of a coal shortage.

In making public the division's report, Mr. Ickes said that coal transportation facilities continued to be tight, with little margin of safety to absorb the shock of any substantial extra burden or emergency which might arise. He added that shipments to Great Lakes ports were approximately 21 per cent lower than last year, and shipments via coastwise vessels to New England were approximately the same as a year ago despite increased coal demands.

The Secretary said delivery of coal to consumers' bins showed a gain of approximately 45 per cent for June, compared with a year ago, and the total of all stocks in bins or stock piles at the end of June showed a 14 per cent gain over a year ago.

The report said that coal was being produced at an average rate of 10,600,000 tons weekly, greatly in excess of last year, but that heavy seasonal industrial increases might arise during the autumn.

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Accessions at Providence—News of Music, Dance and the Theater

Early Musical Instruments, Bronzes by Despiau Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, has rehung its galleries during the summer with many objects of art that had not been exhibited of late. It has also given prominence to a number of recent accessions. While this museum does not compare in size with the foremost art museums in the United States, it is rich in material gathered by unheralded collectors. It reflects a background of culture.

The large main gallery has been installed with several spinets, harpsichords, and antique pianofortes, part of a precious collection of musical instruments that has come to the museum from the Steinert family. These instruments are valuable historical items. They show in their cabinet work and florid or spare ornamentation the prevailing taste of the days in which they were manufactured and used. The most precious piece is a harpsichord made in 1613 at Antwerp by Hans Ruckers. The museum has continued its policy of providing suitable backgrounds of textiles and pictures for such exhibits of the decorative arts. The large gallery looks very attractive, and even elicits a nostalgia for the music which once issued from these darkened and obsolete keys.

A group of bronzes on exhibition includes three pieces by Charles Despiau, the eminent contemporary French sculptor. There are two heads modeled in the concentrated style of this master who has preferred restraint and an adherence to classical discipline to the vogues and mannerisms of his contemporaries. The classicism of Despiau is not dry and academic; it has an authenticity which comes from inner understanding. A heroic figure, cast in bronze, is a beautiful example of robust and athletic youth.

Hanging nearby are some of the terse drawings of that French master of the fin de siècle, Toulouse-Lautrec. Seen in perspective the pictures, struck off by that satirist, reveal traits of city life during the Third Republic, traits which beckoned decline.

* * *

The smaller galleries contain a number of interesting, fascinating, and perplexing items. Over the years private collectors of Rhode Island have ferreted out interesting canvases and drawings. There is a picture by the Spaniard, José Solana. Of macabre temperament, he has been subject to the same strong influences that have penetrated all the cosmopolitan art centers, the dramatic accents of Daumier, the concise impressionism of Manet. Of course it may be said in turn that they owed something to Spanish artistic forebears like Goya.

Of the French painters there are some handsome specimens: a beautiful portrait of a child by Degas, a charming portrayal by Renoir; a rustic scene carefully executed with little brush strokes by Pissarro; a street scene majoring in whites by Utrillo, and some portraits by Derain. There are two canvases by Paul Cézanne: a still-life of apples carefully modeled in color in the meticulous manner cultivated by that master, and a view of the outdoors painted so sheerly and transparently that the tone of the canvas comes through the color. As Cézanne grew older and more practiced in seeing and translating upon the canvas, he found he could say more by using less color and fewer strokes. These two canvases show the change from the thick impasto to the thin, from elaborate arrangements to tenuous evocations. The outdoor scene is clear, vivid, pertinent. Its neighbors look thick, overpainted, and turgid by comparison.

There is a room hung with pictures of abstract tendency: a large composition by Ozenfant, the Parisian; an interesting Demuth which departs from the naturalistic in the direction of angular abstraction. A canvas by Charles Sheeler, "Yankee Clipper," comes so close to the photographic image that it might even be taken for a photograph, or a copy of one. Mr. Sheeler is frankly a painter interested in modern techniques, frankly an admirer of the product of the camera. He paints objectively and dispassionately, with clean edges and carefully graded shadows. An earlier oil painting by him in the same room reveals his former affinity for the Cézanne tradition.

Cézanne and his disciples evolved as a vigorous opposition to naturalism. They were struggling against the end of the Renaissance tradition, on the one hand, and the incursions of the camera on the other. Sheeler, once under their radical influence, has transmuted the abstraction of the cubists into the objectivity of the camera. The artist seems through the sheer pressure of skill and vision to reconcile the inconsistent.

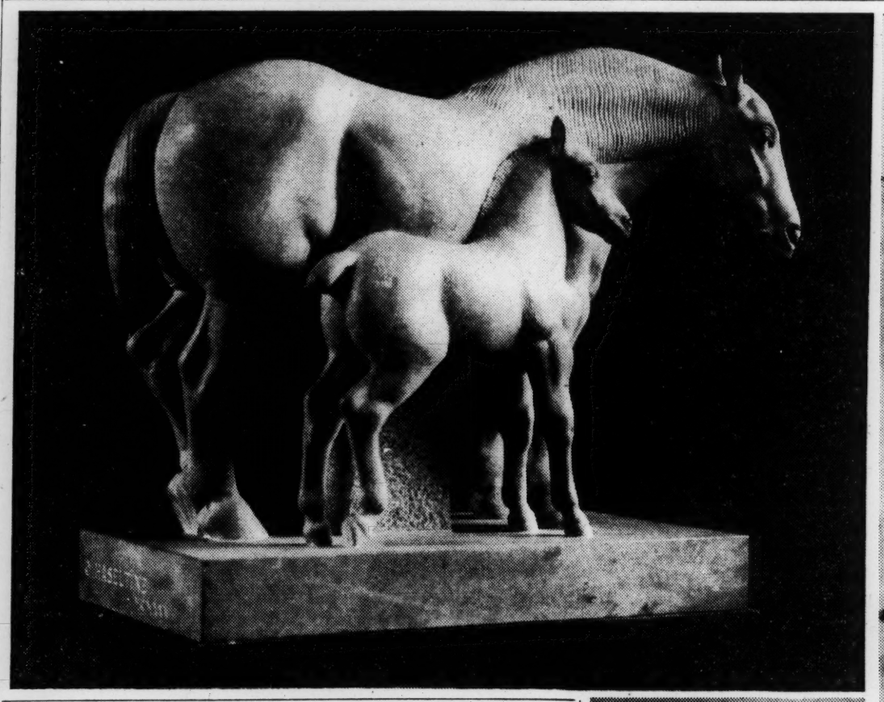
* * *

There are some delightful textiles of American provincial origin, called "Pictorial Patchwork," made in the middle of the nineteenth century by some unrecorded craftsman. Pictures have been evolved through the carefully planned juxtaposition of odds and ends of a housewife's work basket. There are bits of printed cotton and calico stitched together and mounted in illustrations of medieval battles and jousts. These cloth pictures surpass artistically the cherished patchwork quilts. They are more imaginative and more sensitive. The Frenchmen in the Paris of 25 years ago would have treasured them very much, and no doubt they have imitated them.

There is a large water color gallery hung with aquarelles by eminent Americans such as "Pop" Hart, Winslow Homer, Dodge Macknight, Thomas Eakins, Frank Benson, Charles Hopkinson and Millard Sheets.

There are oils by George Bellows, Winslow Homer, Albert Pinkham Ryder, George Inness, Eastman Johnson, George Fuller, and William Merritt Chase. There is a grandiose "Mountain Landscape" by the romantic painter of landscape, Thomas Cole.

Dr. Robert S. McClenahan has lent to the museum many Coptic tapestries. These magnificent weavings, wrought by Christians in Egypt from the fourth to the seventh century, are greatly valued today for the vitality of design, the buoyant rhythms, and the exquisite colorings, which have not faded. They are strangely similar to the Peruvian weaves and embroideries of the same period. Two distant cultures, contemporary but ununknown to each other, were productive of some of the finest decorated cloths known in textile history. New Englanders have been particularly responsive to both Coptic and Peruvian weaves and embroideries and have wisely collected and preserved them.



Courtesy, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design

On View at Current Exhibition in Providence

Above, left, Percheron Mare and Foal, by Herbert Haseltine; right, Study of Deer, by Franz Marc. Below, left, Ship's Figurehead, American, beginning of nineteenth century; right, Warrior with Spear, clay figurine, Tarascan culture, 1-1500 A. D.

Ballet Theater for Lee

Ballet Theater, the young American company which has had such a notable success in two New York seasons and also with the Chicago Opera, will be the attraction this week in the International Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., on Friday and Saturday afternoons at 4:45, after tea, which is served at 4.

The program announced consists of Anton Dolin's "Capriccioso"; a "Degas" study by Agnes de Mille, and Antony Tudor's "Judgment of Paris." Alicia Markova, Irina Baronova, Agnes de Mille, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Maria Karniloff, Nora Kaye, Anton Dolin, Antony Tudor, Dimitri Romanoff, and Hugh Laing are the artists scheduled to appear. Jess Meeker will be the accompanist.

Most if not all of these Ballet Theater members are in residence at Jacob's Pillow this summer, holding classes, rehearsing, and assisting in productions. Mr. Dolin, first classical dancer and one of the chief choreographers of the company, together with Miss Markova, recently of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, leased Jacob's Pillow as summer headquarters for Ballet Theater as well as to establish an international dance center in the United States. It is reported in Dance magazine that the arrangement is likely to become permanent.

Miss Baronova, who has danced with both Russian companies, has now joined Ballet Theater, and her husband, German Sevastianoff, is its managing director. Antal Dorati, formerly of the Original Ballet Russe, has been engaged as musical director, with Mois Zlatin his associate.

The company will open its fall tour in Mexico City in October, an indefinite New York engagement to follow.

Cavalcade of Drama

A Cavalcade of Drama will be presented by the Institute Players under the direction of Bown Adams at the Cape Cod Institute of Music, East Brewster, Thursday and Friday evenings. These will be scenes from "Antigone," "Romeo and Juliet," "Ghosts," "Mourning Becomes Electra," "Ah, Wilderness," "The Letter," "The Royal Family," and a scene from the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Opera at Tanglewood

The Opera Department of the Berkshire Music Center, in collaboration with the Advanced Orchestra, will give two performances of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte," in English, at the new Theater-Concert Hall on the evenings of Aug. 12 and 13. These performances will be sung by two different casts of students under the direction of Herbert Graf, and will be conducted by Boris Goldovsky. The scenery and costumes will be designed by Richard Rychtarik and executed by the students of stagecraft of the Opera Department. Admission to the reserved section will be by card only.

Stage Notes

George S. Kaufman's production of "Mr. Big" may be expected in Boston the week of Sept. 8, after a preliminary showing in Hartford the previous Saturday night. Mr. Kaufman has signed Fay Wray for a prominent role in the Arthur Sheekman-Margaret Shane piece. Hume Cronyn will take the title part, and other participants will be Barry Sullivan, Florenz Ames, E. J. Ballantine, Sidney Stone, Jack Leslie, Ray Mayer and George Baxter. Mr. Kaufman will direct, and rehearsals are scheduled to start next Monday. The New York opening is set for the Lyceum Theater either the third or the fourth week in September, depending on the length of the Boston run.

* * *

Second Subscription Play

"Arsenic and Old Lace," second Theater Guild-American Theater Society play, will come to the Plymouth Theater beginning Monday, Sept. 29. The company to be seen in Boston played for many months in Chicago last season. It includes Laura Hope Crews, Effie Shannon, and Eric von Stroheim.

* * *

Extra Marblehead Matinee

"The Yellow Jacket," starring Alexander Woollcott, Harpo Marx, Fay Wray, and Rex O'Malley, now being shown by the North Shore Players at Marblehead, will give an extra matinee Friday. So great has been the demand for seats that the special performance was scheduled, in addition to the matinee. Performances begin at 2:45 p. m.

* * *

Faversham at Monomoy

Philip Faversham, who is joining the resident company at the Monomoy Theater in Chatham, was one of those returning to America from Occupied France on the West Point. He had enlisted as an ambulance driver with the Free French forces in Africa last winter, and was on the Zam Zam when she was sunk by a German raider. Mr. Faversham and his fellow ambulance drivers were interned in a German Concentration Camp at Biarritz, and were just released this month.

Mr. Faversham was leading man at the Monomy Theater last summer. His first role at the theater this summer will be in "The Male Animal," Aug. 13-16.

* * *

At Cambridge

The Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall announces Francis Lederer and "The Pursuit of Happiness" for the week of Aug. 18.

* * *

New Play at Barter

Robert Porterfield announces the try-out of a new play by Arnold Sundgaard, "Jorislund," as the tenth production of the current season at his Barter Theater, in Abingdon, Va. "Jorislund" concerns the family life of Norwegian-Americans living in the Middle West. It will play in Abingdon on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and will be revived on Saturday, Aug. 30, during the annual festival week. Mr. Sundgaard is directing.

Mid-October Finish For Maine Oil Line

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 11—Completion by mid-October is the goal set by crews busily engaged in the construction of the East's first major pipeline—a 236-mile defense project which will enable the piping of crude oil from Portland to Montreal. About 225 men are engaged in the work. Bronzed by the sun, hardened by the manual labor of pushing a pipeline through rugged Maine and New Hampshire mountains and forests, many of the men are experts at the business. Some have worked on pipeline jobs in South America, others have worked on similar projects in the South and Southwest of the United States. They are forging ahead at the rate of about a mile a day and this week found the crew that started east from Gorham working easterly of Bethel and enjoying some comparatively easy going after the mountain area to the north.

The pipeline, running as near a straight line as possible, plunges through dense forests where crews of husky lumberjacks first cut a path about 30 feet wide. Twenty-ton bull dozers prepared the ground, ripping aside boulders and roots. Then come ditch digging machines which slash three foot ditches into which the pipe eventually is placed.

Nearly 24 Hours a Day

The men are at work in shifts for the most of the 24 hours of the day. They, with the aid of their machines, seem to have no difficulty handling the heavy 43-foot sections of 12-inch pipe. The dexterity with which the tractors, mostly equipped with side booms that lift the pipe, are handled, is amazing. The ractors, referred to in the profession as "cats," are here there and everywhere lifting and placing pipe. Each section is adjusted into position, clamped, and then welded before the pipe is laid into the ditch. These crews even make short work of bending the 1,760-pound sections of pipe to fit the terrain. This week the work was being carried on in a comparatively flat country, a fact which may enable progress at the rate of more than a mile a day.

One of the eight pumping stations is being built outside Bethel. Six huge storage tanks at South Portland eventually will take oil cargoes from boats and thence it will go through the pipeline to Montreal.

Liquor Board Troubles

Excitement, politically speaking, in Maine, this week, has centered about the State Liquor Commission and the Governor's Council. After long meetings at which Governor Sewall is said to have laid before his Council information concerning administration of some of the Commission's affairs, notably enforcement, according to reports, the Council finally voted to give the Commission a public hearing on Aug. 28. It has been reported resignations of the Commission had been proposed but none was forthcoming. Two members of the present Executive Council were members of the Council that confirmed former Governor Barrows' appointments of the present Commissioners, Harold S. Boardman, former President of University of Maine, William E. Thurston, and Thomas F. Locke. The Attorney General has announced there will be 200 counts against the Commission, concerned, it is said, with failure to enforce laws.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits, XIX century English landscapes, and rare early American furniture.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. French paintings and drawings of the XIX and XX centuries. Through Aug. 16.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of educational material from museums throughout the country. Through Sept. 7. South American Silver (Recent Accessions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Portland: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

Massachusetts

Cohasset Harbor: Cohasset Art Galleries—Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and crafts by contemporary artists. Galleries open 2-5 p. m. Through August.

Gloucester: Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road—Second annual exhibit of Creative Art of Today.

Hingham: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Lenox: Lenox Library—Sketches by Donald Greason of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Festival.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer, Birds of North America by Rex Brasher. Through August.

Rockport: The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street—Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints.

Thieme Galleries—Loan exhibition through the courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City. Through August.

The Modern Gallery, 105 Granite Street—Exhibition by a group of modern artists. Through Aug. 28.

Great Ledges at Land's End—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perett. Through August.

New Hampshire

Fitzwilliam: Rodman Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Hilda Belcher. Through Labor Day.

Manchester: Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through August.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—New installations of Museum Accessions.

'Charlie's Aunt' Coming

An engagement in Boston is scheduled for "Charley's Aunt," with Phil Baker heading the cast, according to the New York Times. The company which closed Saturday night in Chicago is expected to visit a couple of the summer theaters.

Chinese Industry Depressed

Shortages of materials resulting from elimination of European sources of supply and restrictions on United States exports, are having an increasingly depressing effect on industry in China. Industries at Hong Kong producing rubber footwear, cotton textiles, flashlight bulbs and miscellaneous goods, have been forced to close down, and in other sections, similar action is anticipated shortly.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino, John Garfield and Thomas Mitchell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross, and Jane Wyatt. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 3:50, 7:55. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:25, 5:30, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benney. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Modern—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—
"Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 10:50, 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Information Please, Robert Benchley, color tour, War in Africa, 2 cartoons, Lean Errol, latest news and other shorts.

State—
"Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Queen of the Mob." Ralph Bellamy and Jean Cagney. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Plan." "Benchley Comedy." Crime-Does-Not-Pay." "Bob Chester and Orchestra." "Fitzpatrick Travel," color cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bowery Blitzkrieg." Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and the "East Side Kids." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. "Wings of the Navy." George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 9:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Uptown—
"She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Moon Over Miami." Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sands. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Mr. District Attorney." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "The Penalty." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: In the Navy," Abbot & Costello. "Cowboy and the Blonde." M. Hughes and G. Montgomery. Matinee at 1:30. Evenings at 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:32, 6:40, 9:48. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06.
Cleveland Circle: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Roundup." Richard Dix and Pat Morison. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "They Dare Not Love." George Brent and Martha Scott. "Rookies on Parade." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:21, 9:21. "I'll Wait for You." 2:04, 8:04.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope. "Magic in Music." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3, 8:20. "Man Who Lost Himself." 1:40, 7, 9:56.
Mark: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "City of Missing Girls." "Everything Happens at Night," Ray Milland and Robert Cummings. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland.
Maplewood: "On the Avenue." Alice Faye and Dick Powell. "Country Fair," 1:45. Evenings 6:45-11.
Mystic: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Rita Hayworth. 1:55, 8:25. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:50, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "In Old Colorado," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Thieves Fall Out." 1:45, 7:50. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I'll Wait for You." Robert Sterling. 1:45, 8. "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:15, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 3:25, 8:15. "The Black Cat," 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:10, 9:10. "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "That Uncertain Feeling." Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Man Hunt." Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. "I'll Wait for You." Virginia Weidler and R. Stirling.
Strand: "She Knew All the Answers." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce.

REVERE — Boulevard: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "House Across the Bay." George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Meet the Missus." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 2 and 8.
Central: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and Wayne Morris. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Flight from Destiny." Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. "Knockout." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Double Date." Ed Lowe. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "Man Made Monster." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited." 2 and 7:30.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Arkansas Judge." Weaver Bros. and Roy Rogers. 2:09, 8:09. "Tight Shoes." John Howard and Binnie Barnes. 3:47, 9:47.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "West Point Widow." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "The Singing Hills," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Las Vegas Nights." Bert Wheeler and Phil Regan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Robert Donat and Greer Garson. "The New March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Nice Girl." Deanna Durbin. "Strange Alibi." A. Kennedy and Joan Perry. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. 3:11, 7:46. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Eugene Pallette and R. Quigley. 4:17, 7:43.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Bud ABBOTT and Lou COSTELLO in "HOLD THAT GHOST"
The ANDREWS SISTERS
JOAN DAVIS • MISCHA AUER
ALWAYS COOL
Co-Hit
ROBERT MONTGOMERY ROSALIND RUSSELL in "ACCENT ON LOVE"
Extra! Disney Color Cartoon

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
In Technicolor
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
Plus "People vs. Dr. Kildare"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Jack Benny in
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Plus "DRESSED TO KILL"

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Evgs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
DON AMECHE • BETTY GRABLE
"MOON OVER MIAMI"
in Technicolor
Plus "OUT OF THE FOG"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1465
★ LENORE ULRIC
in "RAIN"
Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILLE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir 6-6363
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
'HERE COMES MR. JORDAN'
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes, Ritz Johnson
On the Great Stage: Russell Markert's spectacular revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra, directed by Erno Rapee. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600.

JACK BENNY in
'CHARLEY'S AUNT'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

TUESDAY THRU FRIDAY
COOL Plaza 58th St. nr MADISON
MADELEINE CARROLL • FRED MacMURRAY
at 12:30 3:35 5:40 7:45 9:50 P.M.
ONE NIGHT in LISBON

Bushy Tail Ventures Out

By Alice Gall and Fleming Crew

Part Two

The old toad said nothing, as Bushy Tail ran off to his burrow, but swelled out his sides as he felt the warm, soft rain on his back. All at once he knew the time had come for him to start his spring journey, and with a short, awkward hop he was off for the pond, before the tip of the young chipmunk's tail had disappeared through the dark hole under the stump.

Back in the burrow Bushy Tail found the other little chipmunks still asleep. But he wakened them at once, for he had important things to tell them. "I have gone into the outside world," he announced proudly. "I saw the great trees, and I talked for a while with an old brown toad."

"What is it like out there?" they asked, eagerly.

"The forest is a big place, full of trees," Bushy Tail told them. "There are many kinds of creatures running about, but none of them seemed fierce. The old toad that I talked to is very strange looking with queer, short legs. And he has no tail at all."

"No tail!" exclaimed the three little chipmunks in amazement. "No wonder he is strange looking. What did he talk about, Bushy Tail? Tell us everything he said."

Bushy Tail began the story of the old toad's journey to the pond, and they asked so many questions and chattered so loudly that none of them noticed when their mother returned to the burrow.

Timely Reproof

Her two cheek pouches were filled with food. This she placed on the floor and then went quickly over to the four noisy youngsters. "Quiet! Quiet!" she ordered. "Have you forgotten that there are unfriendly creatures with sharp ears prowling about the forest? I could hear your voices plainly when I reached the doorway under the stump. You must remember what I have told you so often: be quiet when you are at home, and watchful when you are in the forest."

The little chipmunks looked at each other guiltily, and Bushy Tail decided he had better wait before telling his mother about his morning's adventures.

"Come, now, and eat your breakfast," the mother chipmunk said. "I have brought you tender grubs and insects. Food is not very plentiful at this time of year, but you are too old to live on milk any longer, and you must learn to eat what there is. Very soon there will be berries and grasshoppers and many other things that you will like."

Leaving the four young ones to try this new kind of food, she hurried away to inspect the rooms and hallways of the burrow. She liked to do this each time she came in from the outside, to make sure that nothing had been disturbed during her absence.

A Snug Burrow

It was a snug burrow. Leading down from the hole under the stump was a long, steep hallway, from which opened off several small chambers. Here, in the autumn, the mother and father chipmunk stored nuts and dried berries to serve as food during the winter months. These storerooms were empty now, for the winter food had all been eaten. But the two old chipmunks had taken care to bury plenty of nuts in hiding places about the forest, to serve as an extra food supply.

At the end of the main hallway was the den, where the young chipmunks were enjoying their breakfast this morning. It was larger than the other rooms of the burrow, and from it a short, dark tunnel led up to a secret doorway which afforded an easy means of escape into the outside world in case of danger.

Finding everything in order, the mother chipmunk returned to the den, and lying down she began to smooth her fur with her tongue.

"Bushy Tail," she said presently, "what were you doing out in the forest this morning?"

Bushy Tail was so surprised at this question that he scarcely knew what to say. "Why, I just went out to look around," he told her. "But I didn't go far from our doorway. How did you know about it, Mother?"

"I found your tracks," she told him. "I have been expecting some of you to venture outside before long."

"Then may we go out too?" the three other chipmunks asked. "We want to see the trees and the creatures Bushy Tail told us about."

"Yes, you are old enough now to go into the forest alone. Your father and I will teach you how to find food for yourselves."

"Where is Father?" Bushy Tail asked.

Spring Chorus

"He stopped to visit with the groundhog who lives just above us on the hillside. Don't ask any more questions now, but close your eyes and try to sleep for a while."

"Will you awaken us when father comes?" they asked.

"Yes, I will awaken you," she promised.

The four young chipmunks closed their eyes obediently, but Bushy Tail quickly opened his again. "The next time I go out," he said, "Brown Toad will tell me more about the pond and the long journey he makes to it each spring. I didn't get to hear all of his story this morning."

"Brown Toad will not be in the forest when you go out again," the mother chipmunk told him.

"Why not?"

"Because he has already started on his journey. I saw him and several other toads hopping toward the pond as I came in. Listen, Bushy Tail, don't you hear them?"

The young chipmunk raised his head and listened intently. And now he heard a sound he had not noticed before; a sound of far-away voices, raised in a song that seemed to go on and on without end.

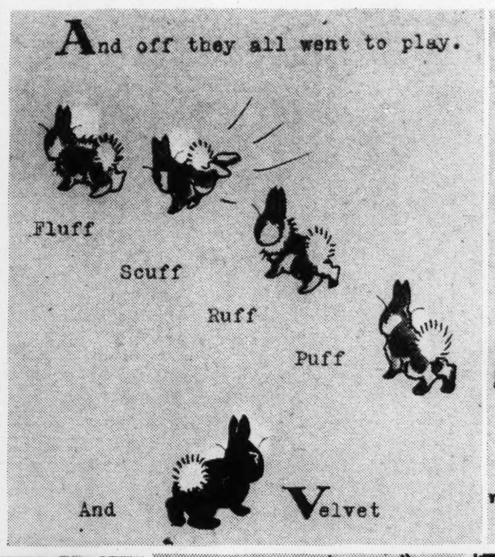
"It is the spring chorus of the frogs and toads," his mother told him. "They are gathering at the pond."

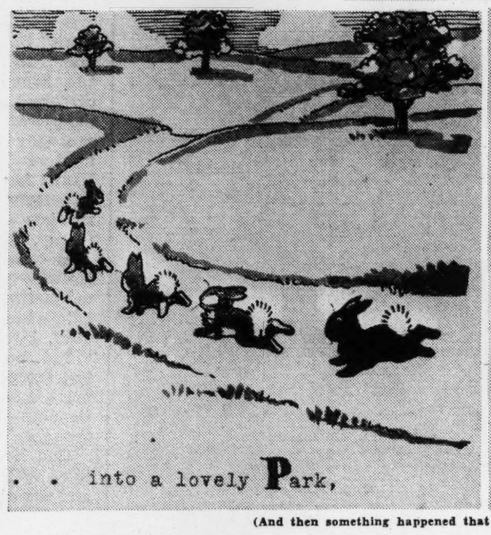
Bushy Tail put his head down on his paws again and tried to think what the pond looked like. "Quiet, shining water," he thought, "and mosses and water-weeds and cattails." He liked the sound of these words though he did not know at all what they meant, and said them over and over until he grew too drowsy to say them any more.

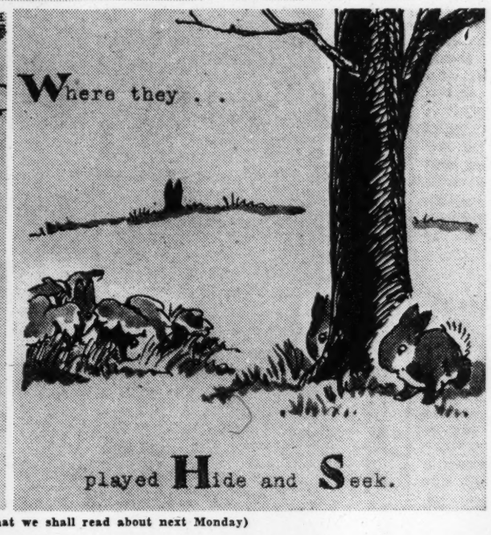
"Some day I shall go and find out for myself what all these things are," he thought. And with a sigh of contentment he fell asleep.

Life was beginning in earnest for Bushy Tail.

(Next Monday, another Bushy Tail story will start on the page For Children.)







(And then something happened that we shall read about next Monday)

The Spiderweb

Miss Spider spun a lacy web
One night upon a Cedar Tree;
She wove it of the finest thread
And fastened it invisibly.

Then came a fog from off the sea—
It came before the break of day—
And threaded all the tiny strands
With misty seed pearls, soft and grey.

With dawn there came the rising sun
Out of the sea—a beaming face;
And when he smiled his golden smile—
Miss Spider's web was jeweled lace!

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

News About Prizes

By Peter White

Several mothers have written to tell us that their children noticed the announcement of the contest without anyone showing it to them, and that they wrote, and sometimes even mailed, their letters without asking help or advice from anyone.

This pleases us very much. We like to know that girls and boys explore the page For Children themselves, to find out what good things it has for them. And we enjoy hearing from them about what they have liked best among the things we publish on it. We hope lots and lots more of you will write to us soon.

A special prize goes this time to Mac Kay Smith, five, of Cutbank, Montana, for a nice letter he dictated to his mother. His prize is "Come Meet the Clowns!" by Lydia Furbush and Dorothy Neumann, a lovely book about the circus with beautiful pictures in colors. Here is his letter:

Dear Peter White:

We enjoy the Chimney Farm stories. You know, the little Gnome who liked to swing on the pictures in Edith's home comes to my home and swings on my picture, and Mother and I find my picture very crooked sometimes.

I enjoyed the story "The Bears Go Berrying," by Henry Beston. We spent the day in Glacier Park last Wednesday, and we saw Papa and Mama Bear, but it was too rainy, and the twins had to stay in their house. I was glad our car did not have the sign "Drive Yourself" on it, or Papa Bear might have driven it off while we were eating our lunch. Mother read the story of the bears to all my playmates and me, and we had her read it over three times.

I made up a poem for my Mother's and Daddy's bed-time story the other night and I will send it to you:

The little gnome—he went to bed,
He nearly slept all night;
The little bears crawled under the bed
And left the candle-light.

Mac Kay Smith

The prize for the best paper by an "under eight" goes to Marcia A. Frink, six, of Syracuse, New York; and the prize in the older group goes to Ruth Carolyn Foell, nine, of Houston, Texas. Marcia's prize is "Johanna Arrives," by Winifred Bromhall, a delightful story with lovely pictures. Ruth's book is "The Melforts Go to Sea," by Geraldine Pederson-Krag, an entertaining story of a family who journeyed from Australia to England on the sailing packet Victoria. We think Ruth will especially enjoy the maps on the end papers.

Here is Marcia's letter, which was all written in her own hand:

Dear Peter White:

I am just learning how to read, and I am enjoying all the stories that I read on the page For Children. I especially like "Moon Snail and Her Neighbors," in the June 30th issue of The Christian Science Monitor, because I like to read stories about snails.

My Grandmother has a large pool in her back yard. And I went to the seashore and got a lot of different kinds of shells. The shell that belongs to Moon Snail looks just like some shells that I picked up. Carroll Lane Fenton must know a lot about snails.

Marcia A. Frink

Here is Ruth's paper:

My Trip to Xochimilco

This summer, while in Mexico City, we visited Xochimilco, the Floating Gardens.

On Sunday morning you must arrive early to get a boat. Hardly had we stopped our car before Mexican and Indian vendors selling their wares—such as toys, baskets, drawn work, Mexican costumes and sarapes—gathered around us.

We chose our boat on which the name "Alicia" was spelled out with bright colored flowers. The boats had canopied tops and chairs to sit on and were pushed by a boatman who used a long pole instead of oars. The canals were crowded with many other flat-bottomed boats in which were flower girls selling corsages of orchids, pansies, violets, gardenias, and other flowers, which cost about fifty centavos, or ten cents in our money. In others there were orchestras, cold drink sellers, photographers, and one with a stove for cooking meals.

Along the banks we passed Indian women washing clothes, men washing vegetables, and others tending their gardens or picking flowers.

I was sorry when the ride was over and hope to go again some day.

Ruth Carolyn Foell

Blunt-Tail, the Squid

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—9

When you go boating near the seashore, look down into the water. If you watch carefully, you will see Blunt-tail, the squid.

Blunt-tail is related to the mussels and snails—but you never will guess this fact when you see him. He is shaped like a little torpedo, about eight inches long. His skin is pale pink with brown spots, and two wide fins spread out sidewise near his tail. He watches you with two round black eyes. In front of his eyes are ten pointed arms that have many round suckers.

Blunt-tail uses his arms to catch small fish, which he likes to eat. He eats the fish with a sharp-hooked beak which you cannot see. He bites food with his beak, just as you bite with your teeth.

A Fast Swimmer

The torpedo-shaped squid can swim swiftly, but he does not move his fins. If you look closely, you will see a slit just below his head. Blunt-tail can draw water in through this slit, filling a space inside his body. Then he squirts the water out through a tube that also is under his head. He squirts the water with so much force that it pushes him backward through the water.

But what if Blunt-tail wants to turn? He just twists the tube to one side or the other. He even can twist it toward his tail. When he does this he can swim forward, almost as well as a fish.

Sometimes Blunt-tail grows tired of swimming, and rests on the sandy bottom. At first his pink body shows plainly, but his colors soon begin to change. He becomes yellowish, with gray and brown spots. In a few minutes he looks so much like the sand that you cannot see him at all.

Hiding Tricks

Blunt-tail also changes color as he swims about. Sometimes he turns pale, and is almost as clear as the water. But when he hides among seaweeds he becomes greenish brown. If the seaweeds are very dark, his body will look almost purple. This color makes him look like the dark stalks and "leaves."

Do you want to see Blunt-tail play another hiding trick? Then throw a stone into the water beside him, or hit it with an oar. Blunt-tail will swim away like a flash, dodging from side to side. As he goes, he squirts out black ink that spreads through the water like a cloud. Before you can see through the ink, Blunt-tail will be hidden among the seaweeds, where you cannot find him.

We said that Blunt-tail is related to snails, and almost all snails have shells. The squid has a shell, too, but it does not cover his body. It is a slender, thin, horny thing that is tucked away under his skin. There it stiffens him, and helps him keep his torpedo shape. And, as you can see, this shape lets Blunt-tail swim swiftly when he chases a fish, or when he wants to hide.

(The next At the Shore article will be about mermaid's purses and skates.)

Special Mention

We make Special Mention of the following children who sent in very nice papers:

Toby Everest, six, of St. Johnsville, New York; Sylvia Anne Farris, six, of Union, Maine; Ann Hastings, eight, of New York City, New York; Susan Gillen, eight, of Lake Wales, Florida; Elsa White, eight, of Norfolk, Massachusetts; Janet Eleanor Howard, nine, of Great Falls, Montana; Joan Amery, ten, of Walla Walla, Washington; Carol Georgi, ten, of Detroit, Michigan.

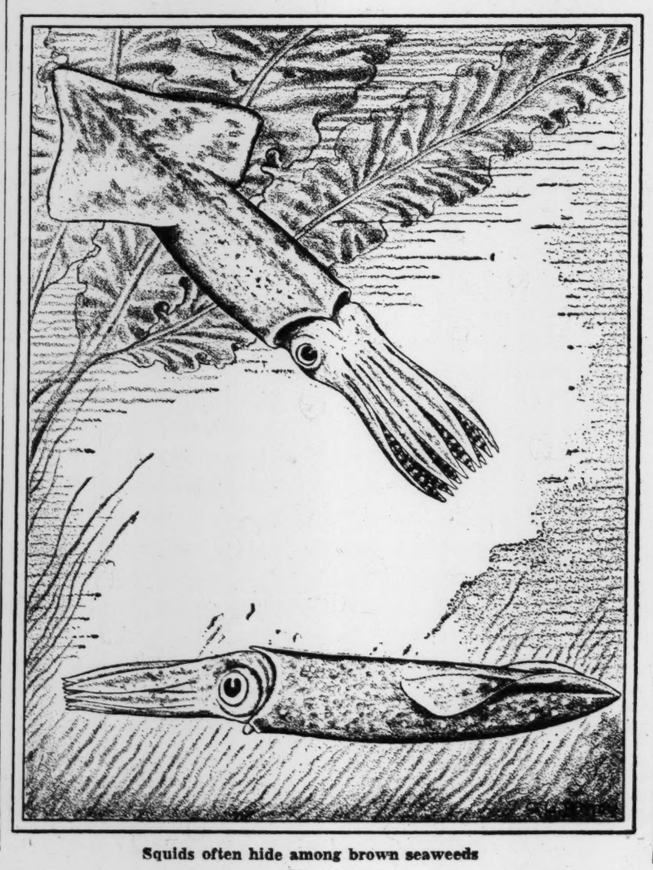
We hope all these children will write for the Contest soon again and will win books.

The Silent Moon

The moon goes slowly over the skies;
She looks at me with her quiet eyes.
She looks at me but she never speaks;
(She has little brown marks on her yellow cheeks.)

Over the houses she sails away,
I wave my hand—"Good-night"—I say;
She smiles a little as though she heard
But she never answers—never a word.

ROSE FYLEMAN



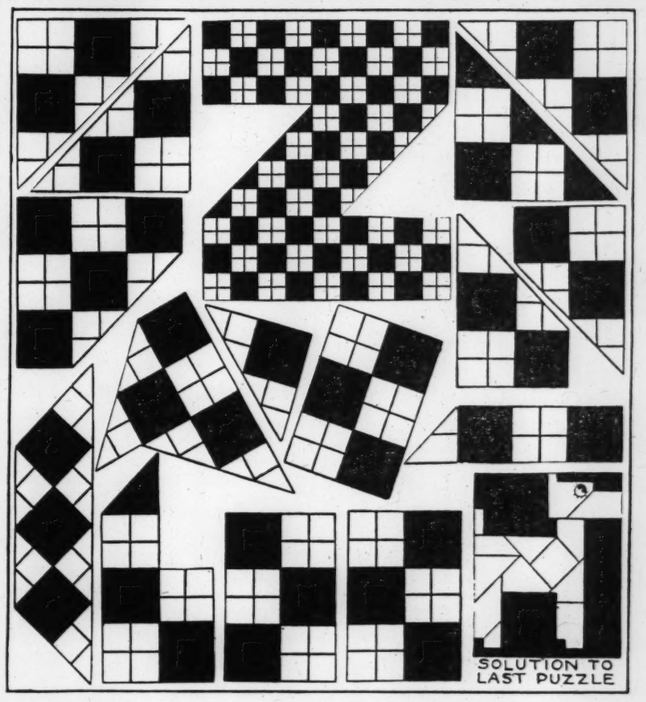
Squids often hide among brown seaweeds

A Shy Calf

I met a calf. I said "Hello!"
And then I said "Good-by!"
Because he turned and ran away.
I think that he was shy.

ALFRED I. TOOKE

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF - YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS .

The Home Forum

The Crystal Crown

MEETING EMILIA in Riga, where she worked, one would never imagine that she possessed a crown—a real silver crown fit for a princess—at home. Poor and worn though her clothes certainly were, she managed to give an air of fashion, of town chic, to them. One has to be chic in these days, if one is to succeed.

Emilia worked all day in Schultz's big restaurant, coming afterwards to meet me for a stroll in the park or an hour at a movie. She could pass, then, for a young woman of leisure in her white linen suit carefully pressed, her black shoes, gloves, and coquettish small hat tilted forward over the heavy dark plaits at the nape of her neck. Though she would follow the fashions in everything else, she never would cut off her hair. A crown, set on a page-boy coiffure or a bunch of loose curls, looks merely silly.

* * *

Emilia was a typical representative of the rising Latvian nation, during its prosperous years between the last war and this. Country-born, of peasant stock, she was one of that new generation which began to drift for the first time toward the capital in order to make a living. There were lots of other girls like her at Schultz's, yes, and in most of the shops and offices of Riga. During three-fourths of the year, they aped townswomen perfectly; only betrayed by a certain calm deliberateness, a gentle simplicity carried with them from the country and never entirely lost. Toward autumn, however, such girls usually demanded a week or two's holiday; and few employers refused this, for well they knew the girls were needed to help with the harvesting at home.

It was toward autumn, then, and the great heat had diminished slightly, when Emilia met me with the news that she was off next day to help at home. "And you will come presently to visit us?" she said. "It is only a very small farm. We are quite humble folk, but you will be warmly welcome. Come next week, and we will go to the Fair together."

* * *

Emilia's home was in the Latvian province of Barta, the only one left where the old, beautiful peasant costumes were still worn and the old customs kept up. I arrived the day before the Fair, and found the small homestead lying in a wide valley whose crops were already reaped. The fields belonged to Emilia's father now, although once his family had worked upon them as serfs for the Baltic Baron whose great estates had stretched halfway over the province.

The house, made of gray clapboards decorated with horseshoes nailed up above the lintel, had three apartments, a living-room and a sleeping-room each for the men and women of the family, with wide benches running round the walls and strewn with gay cushions, upon which the family slept at night. A little way off was the tiny round shack, shaped and thatched like a Zulu hut, windowless and dark, in which Emilia's grandparents had lived all their days, before Latvia finally rid herself of the German landowners' iron yoke. But, though the whole family were on the doorstep to greet me, where was Emilia?

* * *

"She has only gone to fetch the geese home," one of them said. "She will be here immediately." And then, from the trembling silver birches stepped Emilia, driving the white geese before her. But was this really Emilia? This tall, dark woman walked like a princess, with a cape of homespun white woolen clasped on the shoulder by an enormous silver brooch. Above her two thick plaits of hair which fell to below her waist, glittered a silver crown, its seven tall spikes topped with balls of crystal whose prisms glittered and blazed in the setting sun. She stepped free out of the wood, and the pale green curtain of leaves made a tapestry which receded behind her as she came up to me, smiling shyly.

"So we dress, here in the country on feast-days," she said. "And I wear the family crown, for I am the eldest. Yes, even the humblest family, here in this province of Barta, still owns its crown. Does it glitter enough? I have spent the whole morning polishing it."

* * *

The sun dropped lower over the quiet fields as we sat down to supper; a simple meal of broad beans roasted above the fire and eaten with butter. Almost with its last gleam we went to bed, for it was a long drive to the Fair and one must set out at dawn. With the first pale flush in the morning sky, the sleepers along the long benches bestirred themselves and rose to the morning's tasks; and Emilia took me out to the stream which ran through the little wood where we might wash and dress in privacy. Then, her crown fixed once more into place with long silver pins by the aid of the clear mirror of water, her long colored robe swathed with its white cloak and fastened with the great heirloom brooch, she led me back to the doorway where stood already the springless peasant cart with the horse waiting between the shafts.

* * *

Her mother, who had in youth worn the crown which only belongs to youth, waved us off. As we drew nearer to the village in which the Fair was being held, other carts, containing more princesses with flashing, crystal-topped crowns, converged upon it and set down their holiday loads. Now the white capes were discarded and the great colored skirts swirled in country dances that wove in and out between the yellow haystacks in a pattern of silver and enamel upon gold. The sun rose in splendor, beat down upon us, began at last to sink redly toward the west. The remnants of the feast were gathered up, the fiddlers tucked their instruments under their arms and went back to the village inn to see out the night there. And our cart began to jog slowly home through the dusk, with Emilia holding the reins.

* * *

She was to return to Riga, to Schultz's, next day with me. Next morning I saw her, dressed already, but again in the little town suit with the shiny town handbag under her arm. The cart was there, too, to take us to the station. And the crown? It was back in the great painted chest, the chest the smart luggage-makers of the Smilsu Iela would laugh at, with its emblems of painted hearts and clasped hands, with its iron lock clasped down already upon the peasant-regalia which every Latvian girl has the right to wear.

ELIZABETH KYLE

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EGYPTIAN CHALICE

THIS CUP CAME to the Metropolitan Museum from the collection of the Earl of Carnarvon, who was most enthusiastic about Egyptian antiquities and who collected them from his youth—especially articles of small size.

This chalice was made either in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth dynasty, known as the Late Empire. It is blue glazed faience. The ornament is carved in low relief. There are two bands of decoration: the first consisting of figures of men and animals and birds in a reedy marsh; the second, a scene in a papyrus marsh with canoes navigating the water amid birds and animals. Below, in the water, which is indicated with zigzag lines, may be seen fish. The lower section is designed with the petals of a lotus flower. Papyrus flowers and buds ornament the stem and foot. The chalice has been used as a background for descriptive material relating to daily life and the observation of nature.

D. A.

Heart of Egypt

FROM A HOUSE-BOAT on the Nile, one can perhaps best savour the intimate changes of this landscape, together with the human animation which is so integral a part of it, for the river is the heart and geographical centre of the country. . . .

At dawn the landscape wakes, the mist trembles over a canal, palms take shape, and in utter silence the patchwork quilt gains colour. . . . From every village on camel, on donkey, on foot, in pairs, in groups, in families, men, women, and children, troop out to their field-work. With them go their provisions and their tools, their leisure and their occupation until the night comes. . . . Suddenly you realize that the real life of these people is not in the village at all but in the fields. They sleep in their houses; but they live among their crops.

The sun rises higher and they dispose soil and water in their immemorial ways. One turns up his acre with the plough of the Pharaohs, while behind him following the furrow, as we see them on the wall-paintings of Saqqara, step neat white herons. There, one labouring at his *shaduf* raises a streamlet of rich water to rich soil. . . . Nearer, a donkey stands, as they always seem to do, expectant of orders. Beyond, there are men and women in among the tall maize stalks. They are gathering the ears; you can hear their voices, but only their heads appear. By the edge of the canal men are carrying soil for some lord and master. Two of them are in long *galabiyehs* of faded ultramarine, and the baskets on their heads are identical with those in which their forefathers carried soil for the pharaohs of the twelfth dynasty. . . . And then, when you look again, all this action has ceased. The water in the furrows is standing; nothing agitates the green maize leaves. You become aware of the hum of insects. The sun is very high and you see that there are no shadows. The people are sleeping. They have eaten a little bread or some rice, and have stretched out then and there among the crops. They lie in every field and by every canal. . . .

Time passes; and in a sort of daily resurrection all awake and rise, man and beast. The hand takes up the hoe; the donkey staggers to its feet; the gamoose submits to the plough; there are voices again that drown the hum of insects and a wheel begins to creak, raising water. So it goes on until evening, figure and action inextricably interwoven with the landscape. Then as the sun settles on to the hills of the Libyan desert, a new light floods the scene, oblique, dramatic, highly coloured. Sometimes in garish ostentation, sometimes in real pharaonic magnificence, the sun goes down. . . .

So at last they are all gathered into the compact circle of the village, where, under the lamps, field, desert, and devil, all are shut out. Huge fruit-bats twist now in the lovely unpeopled landscape, the night heron flaps out from its daylight shelter, and from desert hills a fox comes down to water. The sudden heavy Egyptian dew begins to fall. Seated in the darkness by his fire, the field watchman pulls round his shoulders a long cloak of camel's hair, and is alone until dawn.—From "The Land of Egypt," by ROBIN FEDDEN. (New York: Scribner.)

American Singers

Can you hear the sound of a drum-beat from
a distant mesa,
Or the chant of a free brave, singing by a
stream's head-waters
Where white ripples talk softly,
Where green shadows are cool,
Where red leaves fail softly
On an amethyst pool
That is filled with sunshine?
Can you hear the heart of a drum-beat, in a
happy valley?

Can you see light filling the hill-path where
the singer traveled
To the time of the red man's rhythms;
To the river-music,
The lilt of west winds over forest and plain,
To the hymn of the dawn-breeze, the patter
of rain
On the rock-breasts of mountains?
Can you see the white path he left for our
inspiration?

Shall we follow the heart-free singing, the
beckoning music,
And climb by the high, white hill-road to
travel with beauty
As the great souls travel
Who break out the way
From the mazes of earth
To the mountains of day?
Shall we follow the gallant drum-beat, the
path of the singers?

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Now, in Poetry's New Era

SOMEHOW AND FOR SOME REASON, the nineteenth century contrived for itself a portrait of the poet which was fit only for exhibition in a golden locket set about with once-blond hair. And somehow and for some reason, the nineteenth-century poet accepted the likeness. He was not taken seriously by the active men of his time, and he knew he was not taken seriously. . . . The picture of the poet who was capable of writing Tennyson's *Ulysses* devoting his vigorous years to the tinting of the teacup china of *The Idylls of the King* is not a pleasant picture. Neither is it pleasant to think of later poets tied by the invisible wire of convention to a teacup art.

The poetry of Yeats and Eliot and Pound was, in a sense then, the breaking of the teacup. It was as insignificant an act as that. And yet the consequences have already been enormous and may be greater still. The consequences have been the return of poetry to the actual streets and doors and houses of our world and the return of the poet to a position of common responsibility among the men and women of his time. It would be self-deceiving to believe that the nineteenth-century picture of the poet has been erased and that poets are again such natural and simple figures in the popular mind as they were in other ages. They are not. There are still thousands of women and young men to whom the sibylline affectations of a Cocteau and the family charades of the Sitwells are the essential expression of what a poet's life should be. But it is possible to believe, for it is true, that the good poets of the time have ceased to accept such daguerreotypes as accurate representations of themselves. And it is possible to believe that the best of modern poetry belongs in the world we live in as no poetry has done for many, many years.—From "Public Speech and Private Speech in Poetry," in "A Time to Speak," by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

„Otthon, mennyország"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ EMBERISÉG SZIVE forrón óhajtja az imát helyesen megérteni, tudni óhajtja hogyan kell „az igaznak buzgóságos könyörgése"-vel imádkozni, amely, Jakab Apostol szerint (Jakab 5:16) „igen hasznos". Sok őszinte hitü keresztyén ember kérdezte már, hogy látszólag miért ér el olyan keveset az imája. Azon tünödik,—és jogosan,—hogy mi az oka, hogy a kérelmei olyan ritkán hozzák el a „követő jeleket",—az egészséget, a harmóniát, a boldogságot és az ellátást. Biztos az, hogy az ima minőségét az eredményei bizonyítják. Hogyan imádkozzuk tehát a hatásos imát, az értelmes imát, mely mindég megkapja a választ?

Dániel imája az értelmesség imája volt. Meg van írva, hogy mikor kényszerítették, hogy válasszon az anyagi személy imádása és az oroszlánok verme között, „beméne az ő házába; és az ő felső termének ablakai nyitva valának Jeruzsálem felé; és . . . térdeire esék, könyörögve és dicséretet tőn az ő Istene előtt, a miként azelőtt cselekszik vala."

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) Mary Baker Eddy „Jeruzsálem"-nek ezt a definícióját adja (589-ik oldal): „Az öt testi érzéktől nyert halandó hiedelem és tudás; a hatalom büszkesége és a büszkeség hatalma; érzékiség; irígység; elnyomás; zsarnokság. Otthon, mennyország." A Krisztusi Tudomány megvilágításában látjuk, hogy Dániel a személyes érzék, elnyomás, és anyagi törvények halandó hiedelmein túllátva, tekintetét a szellemi valóságon, az „otthonon, a mennyországon" nyugtatta.

Hogy harmóniát bizonyíthassunk be, hasonlóképen nekünk is szellemi és tökéletes dolgokra kell állhatatosan gondolnunk, mint a szobrász, aki azt a modelt tartja maga előtt, melyet reprodukálni akar. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (ibid., 261-ik oldal): „Tartsd gondolataidat állhatatosan a tartóshoz, a jóhoz és az igazhoz, és be fogod hozni ezeket a tapasztalatodba, annak arányában, amelyben gondolataidat elfoglalják."

Az Isten Minden, és mikor gondolataink a jónak örömteljes elvárásával és Isten jelenlétének és hatalmának meggyőződésével vannak eltelve, nincs helye bennük a bűnnek és a kétségbeesésnek. Hogy az érvényes imát imádkozhassuk, az Isten mindenségét kell értenünk és ebből következőleg a gonosz igényeinek, melyek a Jeruzsálem definíciójának első részében vannak összegezve, a semmiségét. Az igazi embert és az igazi világegyetemet az isteni Alapelv kormányozza és nem az úgynevezett anyagi törvények.

A zsarnokság, büszkeség, elnyomás és irígység hiedelmei nagyon valódinak tűnnek fel az emberi érzékek előtt, de mert nem Istentől erednek, nem valódiak. Félelem nélkül állunk velük szembe, mikor gondolatainkra a szellemi valóságon nyugodnak. A gonosz az Istenről és az emberről való hazugság. A gonosz annak a feltevése, hogy az ember és a világegyetem anyagiak, mikor az Isten, az egyetlen teremtő, Szellem. Az ilyen feltevés nyilván téves. Az Isten isteni Elme, és az ember az ő visszatükrözése, aki örökké a tökéletesség álláspontján létezik.

Kevés ember juthat nehezebb helyzetbe, mint amilyenben Dániel volt. A médek és perzsák hajthatatlan törvényei szerint arra ítélték, hogy „vettessék az oroszlánok vermébe" (Dániel 6:7). És mégis megszabadult és megszabadulása igaz imának volt az eredménye. Isten szellemi megértése ép oly hathatós ma, mint akkor volt, hogy a pusztulástól megmentsen. Ezt a tényt a világ minden részén az emberek ezrei bizonyítják be. Betegség, háború, kapzsiság, irígység, stb., soha sem érintik meg az igazi embert. Az ember szellemi, egyeneslelkű és szabad lény. Ennek a szellemi ténynek a megértése minden körülmények között megvédi és fentartja az embert.

Mikor a Keresztelő János két tanítványát a Mesterhez küldte, azt kérdezve (Lukács 7:20), hogy „Te vagy-é az a ki eljövendő vala?" Jézus válaszával azt szándékozta kétséget kizáróan bebizonyítani, hogy a Krisztus már eljött. Krisztus Jézus felsorolta csodálatos cselekedeteit, mint küldetésének bizonyítékait.

Mrs. Eddy a gyógyítás sok csodálatos munkáját vitte végbe, melyekkel felfedezésének isteni eredetét bizonyította be, és követői tovább folytatják a bizonyítékok megadását a betegségek minden fajtájának meggyógyításával. Mrs. Eddy írásainak a Bibliával együttes alapos tanulmányozása által képessé lesz az Igazságot alázatosan, becsületesen kereső ember arra, hogy elnyerje az ima „jelekkel követő" helyes értelmét.

Egy fiatal lány éveket szentelt a különböző vallások és tanítások tanulmányozására, annak reményében, hogy meg fogja találni az igazságot. Végre figyelme a Krisztusi Tudományra lett fölhíva, melynek tanulmánya által békét és megelégedést nyert. Barátjai, akik tudtak az előzetes fáradozásairól, azt kérdezték tőle, hogy hogyan lehet biztos abban, hogy végre megtalálta az igaz utat. Válasza igen egyszerű volt. Úgy tudta, hogy ez az igazi út, mert a benne feltárt igazságot, amennyiben értette, naponta bebizonyította.

Mindenki megtanúlhat helyesen imádkozni. Akármilyen borzasztó is legyen az elpusztulás fenyegetése, a testi szervek tanuságát, mint nem döntőt, mindég elutasíthatjuk és ragaszkodhatunk állhatatosan a létezés tényeihez, tudniillik, hogy az Isten Minden, hogy ő az egyetlen hatalom, s hogy a tévedés semmi egyéb, mint egy hamis hiedelem, melyet Isten mindenségének tudatos fentartása elpusztít.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilagositást.

"Home, heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HEART of humanity longs for the true understanding of prayer, longs to know how to pray the "effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which, according to the Apostle James (James 5:16), "availeth much." Many an earnest Christian has questioned why his prayers seem of so little avail. He wonders, and rightly, why his petitions often fail to bring the "signs following"—health, harmony, happiness, and supply. The quality of prayer, surely, is evidenced in its results. How then shall we pray the availing prayer, the understanding prayer, which is always answered?

Daniel's was the prayer of understanding. It is recorded that when faced with the alternative of worshiping material personality or being cast into a den of lions, Daniel "went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled . . . and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines "Jerusalem" as follows (p. 589): "Mortal belief and knowledge obtained from the five corporeal senses; the pride of power and the power of pride; sensuality; envy; oppression; tyranny. Home, heaven." In the light of Christian Science, we see that Daniel looked beyond the mortal beliefs of personal sense, oppression, and material law and rested his gaze on spiritual reality, "home, heaven."

In order to demonstrate harmony we likewise must hold thought to the spiritual and perfect, even as a sculptor keeps before him the model he wishes to reproduce. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

God is All, and when our thought is filled with the joyous expectancy of good and the conviction of God's presence and power, there is no room in it for sin and despair. To pray the availing prayer, we must see the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of the claims of evil as summarized in the first part of the definition of Jerusalem. The real man and the real universe are governed by divine Principle, not by the so-called laws of matter.

The beliefs of tyranny, pride, oppression, and envy seem very real to human sense, but since they are not of God, they are unreal. We face them fearlessly when our thought rests on spiritual reality. Evil is a lie about God and man. It is the supposition that man and the universe are material, while God, the only creator, is Spirit. Such a supposition is plainly erroneous. God is divine Mind, and man is His reflection, forever existing at the standpoint of perfection.

Few individuals are called upon to face more trying circumstances than was Daniel. According to the inflexible law of the Medes and the Persians, he was condemned to be "cast into the den of lions" (Daniel 6:7). Yet he was delivered, and his deliverance came as a result of righteous prayer. The spiritual understanding of God is as potent today as then to save from destruction. This fact is being proved by thousands the world over. Disease, war, greed, envy, and the like never touch the real man. Man is spiritual, upright, and free. An understanding of this spiritual fact protects and upholds one under all circumstances.

When John the Baptist sent two of his disciples to the Master questioning him thus (Luke 7:20), "Art thou he that should come?" Jesus' reply was intended to prove beyond doubt that the Christ had come. Christ Jesus recounted his marvelous works, offering them as proof of his mission.

Mrs. Eddy performed many wonderful works of healing, thus proving the divine origin of her discovery, and her followers continue to offer proofs in the healing of every manner of disease. A thorough study of her writings in connection with the Bible enables the humble, honest seeker for Truth to gain the true understanding of prayer with "signs following."

A young girl devoted a number of years to a searching study of various creeds and doctrines, hoping to find the truth. At length Christian Science came to her attention, and through her study of it she found peace and satisfaction. Friends who knew of her diligent search questioned her as to how she could be sure she had at last found the right way. Her answer was simple. She knew the way was right because she was daily proving the truth therein revealed, in so far as she understood it.

All can learn to pray aright. However dire the threat of destruction, we can refuse to accept as conclusive the testimony of corporeal sense, and steadfastly maintain the facts of existence, namely, that God is All, the only power, and that error is nothing but a false belief which is destroyed by the conscious realization of the allness of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

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Intimate Message: Washington

A Story of Anti-Nazi Dutch Courage ..... ***By R. L. S.***

Under the stars in a Georgetown garden the other night was told one of the great stories of the war. It was told unemotionally, quietly, and yet it is one of those stories that cause a thrill. The hero of this story was not a man. The hero was a city.

The city was Amsterdam in conquered Holland. Some brief references to the incident were made in the American newspapers at the time, last February. But it speaks of the difficulty of getting past the German-imposed censorship that the full details of the affair are only now being filled in in this country. The man who told the story here was an eyewitness of much that happened.

Amsterdam, it must be explained, is conquored but unbowed. The latest information tells ot "V's" chalked on city walls. The Queen of the Netherlands has appealed to her subjects by radio and leaflets dropped from British planes to abandon brave but foolhardy civilian warfare, which only brings terrible retaliation. But this does not mean co-operation.

When the Dutch workers are given orders by Germans they somehow find it hard to understand their conquerors' commands, or else they lose important tools, or have odd mishaps, that delay things. To put the mood of the country in specific terms, it happened recently that British airplanes came over Holland, flying low, and went over a particular batch of tennis courts where games were going on. The Germans flung themselves flat on their faces. The Dutch stood up, and waved enthusiastically to the aviators. Later on the Germans ascertained the names of the Dutch who had done the waving and punished them. But the incident indicates the attitude of the place and the feelings of one of the most stubborn, tenacious and immovable peoples on earth.

Tradition of Middle Ages

But to get back to the incident, it was as follows: At first the Nazis did not push their attack on the Jews in Holland. Then, last February, they encouraged local Dutch Nazis to vent their hatred. The latter marched on the ancient Jewish quarter in Amsterdam. Now these Jews were not cowed, dispirited people that they have become in Germany. They resisted stoutly.

Furthermore there is an ancient defensive alliance in Rotterdam between the Jewish quarter and the adjacent quarter where stevedores and similar rough workmen live. The tradition goes back, it is said, to the Middle Ages. If one community is attacked the other comes to its aid. And so the big-muscled, rough-clothed workingmen stormed over to meet the attack of the Quislings. A Dutchman is slow to anger but terrible when roused. The Quisling group received severe punishment.

Then the German leaders stepped in. They arrested, it is believed, some 300 Jewish youths. Parents of many of them have since been briefly told that their sons have succumbed in concentration camps. Word of the arrests spread over the city.

Stay Away From Work

What happened then was characteristic of the Dutch. They did not rise in emotional revolt. They did something more effective under the circumstances, they stayed away from work. Without any given signal a general strike occurred. All over the city factories remained closed and shops unopened. The Nazis retaliated characteristically. They turned loose armed men in cars who dashed about the city and took pot shots at pedestrians. Many were killed.

But the Dutch did not stay indoors. They were not intimidated. Nor were they goaded into excesses by the provocative acts as a more ebullient race might have been with an inevitable aftermath of slaughter. They walked abroad, stolidly and phlegmatically, and pretended not to notice, even though each man knew he might be the next to be shot. "It was magnificent," said the eyewitness of the event quietly, his voice dropping with some of the same calmness of the people whose determination he described. And at the end, he concluded, it was the Germans and not the unarmed Dutch who wore the anxious look and the hang-dog glance.

The Germans fined Amsterdam for that, fifteen millions of guilders. But they created a story and a legend that is likely to live a long time. No—say those who have recently been in that country—the Dutch will not give way to the Germans. Nor will they forget.

The Country Speaks: San Diego

Problem of Transients' Housing Tackled ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

This balmy, "blitzbooming" community in southern California is tackling a problem in local government which in many ways is as important a contribution to democracy as San Diego has made. And San Diego already has made plenty, epitomized by the locally-made "Catalina" patrol bomber which sighted and kept sighted the Nazis' Bismarck in the North Atlantic.

How a middle-size City can provide and finance services for a temporary influx of workers is a problem which San Diego is solving, and this contribution to democratic administration may, in the long run, rank with its service as an aircraft builder, major naval base, and training center for all arms.

Postwar or post-emergency solvency depends greatly upon what is done now. San Diego's distinctive problem arises from the fact that in a year the influx added 50 per cent to the 1940 population of 200,000. The problem differs from that of a Los Angeles, where defense demands are taken in stride by a metropolis used to industrial expansion. It also differs from a Pascagoula, where the adjustment of a single demand, shipbuilding, solves the entire community's problem.

Hopes to Keep on an Even Keel

In its middle-size class, San Diego hopes to keep an even democratic keel, so that when the emergency ends the State's fourth largest city can resume its easy-going role, nicely balancing reduced defense demands and hosting to tourists and retired folk.

A basic problem is the likelihood that traditional methods of taxation may fail to meet the cost equitably—that the defense workers will have moved away before the usual funding programs are completed, thus throwing the cost upon a shrunken community, with the possibility of ruin for many.

So far, local leaders have been reluctant to discuss a local sales tax to make the influx pay for itself out of its retail purchases, in as much as the present defense pay roll is nearly $100,000,000 annually—$50,000,000 in aircraft, $31,000,000 in Army and Navy pay, and $15,000,000 in construction industries.

However, in other directions successful steps are apparent. Alert to minimize non-defense expenditures, the electorate voted down an increase in firemen's pay, leaving the subject to budget-balancers.

First Bonds Issued Since 1932

While officials look for $7,500,000 to run the city this year, compared with $6,000,000 last year, the voters for the first time since 1932 authorized, during the past year, $6,250,000 in bond issues for water and sewer expansions.

Because most defense workers have automobiles, road improvements may actually be paid for by the influx itself: the $11,450,000 program is financed out of subventions from State and Federal funds, to which the motoring workers themselves contribute.

This coming autumn schools expect to admit 13,000 more pupils than last year, so an increase in the tax rate seems to be the only way to finance a $3,300,000 expansion.

Because they felt too much public housing was bad in the long run, local business leaders have launched 3,500 new privately-financed units.

Of interest to any City coping with the problem of tax-free housing projects, San Diego has an arrangement with the Defense Housing Commission project on Kearney Mesa, where 3,000 units are rising, so that 15 per cent of each occupant's rent is turned over to local government in lieu of taxes.

Indicative of the mid-passage of the City towards its full defense goal, Consolidated Aircraft's pay roll totals 17,000 now, with 32,000 by next May. San Diego believes it has a good start toward solving its present problem, and knows that its confidence may be put to even greatest test, for who can say that democracy's orders for "Catalinas" won't be doubled tomorrow?

To Change the Subject:

Family Reunions in August ..... ***By Joel Disher***

Next to Fourth of July picnics, what do you like best? Family reunions? So do I! I even watch the papers for announcements of them. I saw my first one this year yesterday in a little weekly paper from back home. The items are always just about the same: "On next Sunday at (you supply the place), the (and the name) Family will hold its annual reunion. All of that name are invited. Bring well filled baskets. Stay all day and get acquainted with your relatives."

Sometimes, Government postal cards do the rounding-up. Almost every year I get one, and it says: "The descendants of Daniel Leroy will do their customary foregathering in the south meadow of the old homestead, Lost Hollow Ridge, this next Sunday. Basket lunch at twelve. Family historian will read communications from relatives unable to attend. Come and see the growing collection of Great-Grandfather Daniel's personal effects. If you're a Leroy, you'll be there."

That last sentence is always in bold-faced capital letters. It has punch. It appeals to the Leroy in you, and makes you start planning right away. Surely this year you could make it—

Enjoyment in Absentia

But I rarely ever do, actually, Leroy blood, training, tradition, sentiment to the contrary. That doesn't mean that I don't reconstruct the day, play by play, though, and enjoy it all in absentia. For I do!

The moment I get that card, I start packing the lunch basket—mentally. I put in everything for which I know those affairs were famous. Before I'm fairly started with the packing, though, I realize I'm beginning in the middle and family reunions are exciting from the beginning.

The beginning, rightly, is the hottest day you can find in August. And, having found it, you know that is the day of the Leroy Family reunion. So you have to hurry yourself right around to the south meadow of the old homesite on Lost Hollow Ridge.

Lost Hollow Ridge won't be quite the same this year, now that the new State Road has cut the south meadow off from the lower forty. There's a flashy Moroccan Filli-servi-center where the old homestead used to stand, too. Perhaps, if you're a youngster, it may help to orient you; if you're an oldster, you have the advantage of memory.

You'll find the old chestnut is still standing, though, and its shade is more than ample for the tables. The old field spring, too, is still unchanged, and beyond that there's a little wooded stretch above the creek—quite a bit of seclusion, in fact, before you come onto the dirt road that isn't used any more because it doesn't go any place anybody thinks of going any more.

Family Photograph Album

But you're not the first to arrive, The south meadow seems already swarming with people and parked cars. And you hadn't realized there would be so many babies! Quite a clan, the Leroys. Then you're discovered, and before you know it, you've walked right into the old family photograph album on the parlor table and familiar faces are beaming into yours from all angles.

Here's Millie Crescent—who had been a Leroy before her marriage to Oliphant Crescent—holding up a set of twins for you to kiss. You do it all over again out of sheer surprise when she tells you they're her own! And Cousin Peter who has been in Iowa for 15 years. The Timberlakes, too, who really are Leroys through Joey's stepfather; and Uncle Spry, Aunt Chloe, oh, yes and Cousin Bessie, who is a librarian or something.

Ten to one, you've already noticed that the women folks are making magic over by the lunch baskets. That means that you have been talking much longer—and faster—than is really polite; and sooner than you expect, you'll be wondering why dinner plates were made so small. But nobody will count the number of times you choose "drumsticks" or dip into Aunt Lucy's piccalilli—only don't forget the homemade strawberry ice cream. And your favorite kind of cake, whether it be marble, chocolate fudge, or best of all that round white one with candy cinnamon drops (red-hots, don't you remember?) stuck in the frosting!

An Irresistible Challenge

No going back to the car after that for a quiet nap either, for Cousin Peter wants to tell you about his tall corn in Iowa. Then he wants you to prove how good a Leroy you are by finding just one bit of ginseng in that strip along the edge of the lower forty. Who could resist such a challenge?

Maybe you should have, for even the ginseng seems to have become more elusive. Anyway, the youngsters are gathering wood for the bonfire when you get back, and Cousin Bessie has a flock of the least ones around her while she relates the Leroy classic of how Great-Grandfather Daniel traded for Lost Hollow Ridge with the Indians "right over there by the field spring—only that was a long time ago and field spring was then called Indian Spring."

Somehow, you find yourself torn between refreshing yourself with family lore via Cousin Bessie and drawing Uncle Spry out about old square dance tunes. You wonder what he would make of the "Hut Sut Song," or "So You're the One."

Or better still wouldn't another chicken wing fix things?

Too late for that? Why, how can that be? Not time to be starting home when we've been here such a short while. But right you are, the caravan is moving out. The whole caboodle. What's that they're calling? Oh, now I get it: "Don't forget . . . See you next year . . . If you're a Leroy, you'll . . ." Say, wait, there's still time; this year I think I can make it!

America's Economic Structure: Pro and Con

© Harris & Ewing

U. S. Economic Problem: You Can See the Capitol From This Slum House, But You Wouldn't Notice This House From the Capitol

As Mr. Strout Says: "One of the hardest things for comfortably off Americans, I think, is to understand that so many Americans are not comfortably off."

Nation likened to train—Rich travel in comfort while the less fortunate just travel.

Inside America

Seventh of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD TRAIN, America, 1941—

This is a big 10-car train and it is running along through the night at a good steady clip of 50 or 60 or maybe more miles an hour as I write this. A train is a good place in which to do your thinking, as you travel over the United States in this historic summer of transition, and try to see how statements of different people fit together and what generalizations can be drawn from many different interviews.

One thing that impresses me is the way the people I talk to all assume they are typical Americans. That, perhaps, (as I think things over) is one of the chief characteristics of the United States. Here the editor of a rural weekly tells me that if people "like us" feel so and so, then the matter is settled; here again I am in the home of a rich man and with a broad, generous sweep of his hand to his sumptuously furnished home he seems to extend his remarks to an America composed of just such homes, all through the 48 States. Again I go to a labor meeting where the men are hardworking people living in flats or tenements. Most of them assume that other Americans feel about the way they do about things, and they are surprised and shocked rather than irritated, I think, because the local newspaper can't see their view. They simply meet the problem by assuming that the local newspaper is an exception. Farmers are the same way. They feel everybody realizes they don't get enough for crops.

This American feeling of "belonging" and absence of class consciousness is one of the finest things in the country. Of course nobody is quite satisfied. That is another feature of American life. Everyone is trying to get ahead. Even the rich man isn't quite satisfied. Everyone seems to feel that if he had just a little more—say, 20 per cent more income than he is getting—everything would be all right. Then they could pay those back bills, or rent that larger apartment, or take that trip or buy that car, and settle down to complete happiness. Of course, they forget that they would keep right on having the desire to get ahead at almost any size income. It isn't income that buys contentment.

In a way it's a good thing that Americans feel like this because it makes them want to advance and improve themselves. On the other hand it has its disadvantages. One half of the country doesn't know how the other half lives. Just in a little traveling around I am startled by the lack of understanding of one group of citizens for another. I think nearly everybody who belongs to this queer profession of being a reporter sometimes feels like that. He is always going from one side to another in a dispute, and being startled by the fact that there are two sides. And he becomes aware of how different some of the groups are.

That is one of the things that ought to be put down in a series like this, the make-up of the groups. One of the hardest things for comfortably-off Americans, I think, to understand is that so many Americans are not comfortably off. Everyone knows and agrees that the United States has the highest average living standard in the world. But you can't eat an average. If you average the millionaires and the poor people together, the poor people are still hungry. The disparity of wealth in the United States is certainly one of its characteristics, just as is its great wealth itself.

Let us take this train as an example. It has 10 cars. Suppose each one of these cars represents an equal part of the national income. How many people would be riding in the car representing the upper-tenth, and how many in the car representing the lower tenth?

Obviously we couldn't get the whole population on one train, so let's take 200 people to represent those neat little "units" which the diagram-makers figure out. If they were scattered up and down this train in relationship to the distribution of families and single individuals to the national income, how would they be separated?

Well, let's begin at the top. The last car on this train, the swank observation car with stainless steel finish, indirect lights, private staterooms and all the luxuries of modern travel would have just one rich man in it. He would have the observation car all to himself. In the car following him (representing the second 10th of national income) there would be four people; in the next car, eight; in the car after that 12; the car after that 14, and even in the sixth car back there would only be 17 people. These six cars of the 10-car train represent six-tenths of the whole national income, and they have only about one-third of the people in them. They have lots of space, lots of room to move around in, lots of comfort. The 56 people are lucky.

Well, now we come to car seven, and that has 20 people in it; car eight has 26 and car nine—next to the last—33 people. That makes 79 in these three cars. If this term weren't rather meaningless in America you might call them the "middle class." They get three cars, or three-tenths, of the national income.

And finally there is the 10th car, the one nearest the engine. Its just a hot day coach, there are 65 people crowded into it. Babies are squalling and children are rowdy and the aisles are crowded with bundles and its pretty stuffy and uncomfortable. There aren't enough seats so many people are standing. Its the great Tenth Car of national income. This one-tenth carries the who lower third of the Nation's families and single individuals (or "consumer units" if you want to bunch them together). Compare the congestion in this car up near the engine, where it gets all the smoke and dust with the cool, airy solitude of the single individual, sitting in his plush upholstery at the other end of the same train, with a car all to himself. Why, if each one of these people had like luxury you would have 200 cars!

The conductor moves up and down the train and notices the difference between cars, but it's odd how few other people pay much attention to it. Americans are like that: they can drive past shacks and hovels every day and not see them, and always be surprised at election day when their own candidate is defeated! The people back in the rear cars take their comfort for granted, as the normal American way of things, and generally stay in the same car the whole journey. If you ask them if they've had a pleasant ride they say they have: that Pullman's are more comfortable now that they're air-conditioned, and that there was plenty of room so they all got lowers. They don't remember that the forward car isn't air-cooled and the people sat up all night.

There are a lot of other figures that could be used about this national income. One half of one per cent of the population at the top got as much income as the whole final third at the bottom.

There are various proposals for re-distributing seats in this train. They fall into three categories.

The conservative says this is the normal way of things and to leave matters alone; poor people shouldn't travel so much anyway.

The radicals generally have some panacea; they would borrow money and build a line with three tracks instead of two, and that would fix things up; or, to solve it all very easily, they would just blow up the engine.

But most sensible people would agree that something ought to be done about re-arranging the income distribution and the seats in this train. They aren't conservatives or radicals but they want better conditions and intend to keep on getting them. They are sympathetic people who hate slums and poverty, and many of them realize that the need for action is pretty acute.

Taxes proportioned according to ability to pay are one of the best ways of making for re-distribution. The trouble is that in America, as contrasted with Britain before the war, only a small proportion of taxation was collected from the three taxes that would help reallocate the seats (corporate, individual income and estate taxes) while the great bulk of the revenue was raised by "commodity" or "excise" taxes, which bear directly on low income groups; namely, the 65 people riding in that Tenth Car. The money was raised by sales taxes on the ham sandwiches of the people in that Tenth Car, rather than from income taxes on the passengers up front, particularly, as it happens, on the passengers in the middle income brackets, or "cars."

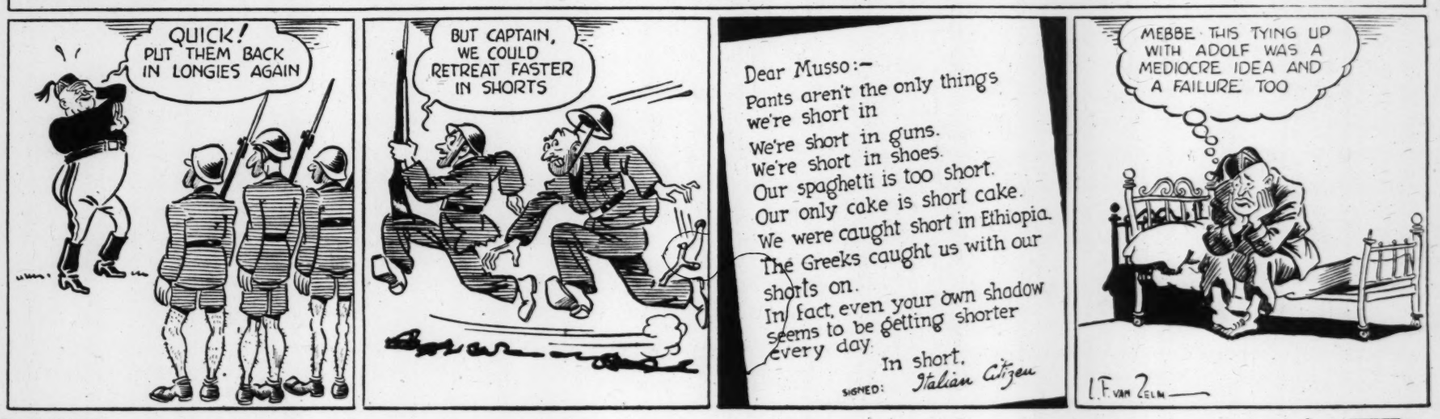
Another thing that comfortably-off people must remember: a survey made in 1935 and 1936 by the National Resources Committee indicated that there were just as many families and single individuals in the country with incomes less than $1,070 as there were with incomes over that figure.

Even if the 200 people on this train were equally and scientifically distributed, 20 to a car, the difficulty would be to keep them that way. If all the wealth of America were evenly distributed tomorrow, there would be inequalities next week! That's another way of saying that in a democracy clever and talented and vigorous people are always going to get ahead. Any reasonable person has got to agree to this. But even so, there is plenty of scope, short of perfection, in which to work. No intelligent person can accept the idea for a minute that the present arrangement is permanent. Particularly when economists agree that it would be better for everybody if those passengers in the forward coach had greater purchasing power—which is another way of saying enough money for a Pullman ticket! Think how much more money would come to the railroad under those circumstances.

Well, but where's the money coming from for this additional purchasing power? The poor old fellow in solitary grandeur in the last car, rich though he is, couldn't give Pullman tickets for life to everybody in the forward end, even if you turned his pockets inside out.

Perfectly true; the rich aren't rich enough for that. But the resources of America are rich enough; the wealth in the earth, and under the earth in the United States is capable of making us all comfortable. America in the days that are past hasn't seemed to be able to keep its factories running to the limit, or its men working, to produce that wealth, while it has not done all it could to distribute it fairly all through the population. And you have this queerly distributed passenger list in national trains as a consequence.

Heigh-ho, I must turn in now myself. Its interesting to recall that wherever we sit in this train, Pullman or coach, we're all going in the same direction, and we're all hauled by the same engine.


NEWS ITEM— ITALIANS TOLD TO WEAR LONG PANTS AGAIN. COUNT CIANO'S PAPER SAYS WEARING SHORTS TO CONSERVE CLOTH WAS A MEDIOCRE IDEA AND A FAILURE
QUICK! PUT THEM BACK IN LONGIES AGAIN
BUT CAPTAIN, WE COULD RETREAT FASTER IN SHORTS
Dear Musso:— Pants aren't the only things we're short in We're short in guns. We're short in shoes. Our spaghetti is too short. Our only cake is short cake. We were caught short in Ethiopia. The Greeks caught us with our shorts on. In fact, even your own shadow seems to be getting shorter every day. In short. SIGNED: Italian Citizen
MEBBE THIS TYING UP WITH ADOLF WAS A MEDIOCRE IDEA AND A FAILURE TOO
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

State Junior Golf Championship Attracts 112 Starters to Belmont Country Club

Exceedingly Fast Field To Seek Title Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A fast field of 112, including 15 of last year's 32 qualifiers, will set out tomorrow in the annual race for the Massachusetts junior golf championship, now held by Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, when they tee off at 9 a. m. over the trying Belmont Country Club course.

According to the entry list announced yesterday by the sponsoring Massachusetts Golf Association, Franzeim must battle his way past last year's other finalist, Joe Monahan, Jr., a semifinalist, Jim Harvey of Arlmont, and the medalist, Ernie Doherty of Woburn.

Strong Challengers

As if this were not enough, the defending champion must face other strong challengers which will make this 27th junior championship one of the strongest in history. The return of so many of last year's outstanding players is unusual for generally the stars of a previous tournament have reached their 21st birthday—the age limit—by the time another year rolls around.

While Franzeim, Monahan, Harvey and Doherty—the last of whom set a new qualifying record with a sparkling 69 at Wollaston a year ago appear the most prominent, there are others in the field who can and will be dangerous. Among them are three quarterfinalists in Ray Leighton of Wenham, Jimmy Clark of Oakley and Harry McGrath, Jr., of Winchester.

Sullivan to Play

In addition, there will be young Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, finalist in the national interscholastic tournament two months ago; Jimmy Sullivan of Arlmont, the present caddie champion who will be making his first start in the junior event; Clayton Clancy of Minute Man, junior-junior champion last year; Paul Donahue of Fresh Pond; Charlie Johnson of Walpole; Jim Danahy of Blue Hill; John Cain of Albemarle; and Draper Woodfin of Oakley.

The tournament starts with an 18-hole qualifying round tomorrow, with 32 low scorers entering match play Wednesday. Two rounds are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, with the 18-hole final Friday. Boys under 17 who do not qualify for the junior championship flight will qualify for a junior-junior flight, in which 16 places will be available.

Digging Divots

Although the junior championship takes priority at the early part of the week, the New England sectional qualifying round for the national amateur at Brae Burn will command major interest Thursday. Because the national amateur will be played at Omaha, Neb., it is not expected that a large field will compete for qualifying places. Last year, 36 competed at The Country Club for the tournament at Mamaroneck, N. Y., while the year before 34 tried at Charles River for the tournament at Chicago.

* * *

Among those who have announced they will try Thursday are State Champion Leo Martin, his twin brother Edward, and New England Champion Ted Bishop of Woodland. If all three make the grade, it is quite likely they will drive west together.

* * *

Leo Martin and Bishop, whose links rivalry is getting better with each passing week, came to grips again yesterday in the final of the Oakley four-ball. This time it was Leo's turn to win, and paired with Little Joe Monahan he defeated Bishop and Carl Moore one up in the final. Martin and Monahan, pals ever since the day both were members at Sandy Burr, won the medal Friday and set a hot pace during the early rounds. In the final, they earned a three-up margin over the first nine holes and then staved off a last-nine surge by their opponents. In the semifinals of the Jaques Cup tournament last month, Leo and Joe were defeated by Bishop and Emery Stratton.

* * *

Jerry LaFlamme of New Bedford and Dr. H. B. Ryder of Nantucket won the New Bedford invitation four-ball tournament yesterday with a 2-and-1 victory over Chet Canning and Bert Stafford of Fall River. In the semifinals, LaFlamme and Ryder defeated Joe Fay of Woodland and Ed Fay of Salem in 19 holes.

* * *

Mel Merritt, M. G. A. President, who went to the final of the Jaques Cup with Mel Demarais of Haverhill only to lose out to Bishop and Stratton, lost out in another final Saturday when he and A. G. Wiggleworth of Salem bowed to Herbert Jaques, Jr., of Myopia, and William D. Boardman of The Country Club, 2 up. The losers came close to finishing out on top when they came from a dormie three position to dormie one at the 18th, only to see their surge broken off when Jaques scored a birdie three at the finishing hole.

* * *

Most of the New England pros were in Manchester, N. H., today for the $330 New Hampshire open championship . . . The women's invitation four-ball tournament at Myopia opened today with a qualifying round . . . Match play begins tomorrow and carries through Saturday . . . Holly Mandly will defend his Connecticut open championship at Race Point today and tomorrow . . . M. G. A. tournaments this week include the Woodland singles Wednesday and Thursday, the Hatherly four-ball Friday and Saturday, and the Pocasset singles Saturday . . . Entries for the caddie championship close Wednesday.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Could Use Money

Now that Princeton has commercialized broadcasts of varsity football games, only Harvard of the Big Three remains an amateur "pure." With the Crimson athletic budget at a low ebb, William J. Bingham, Athletic Director, probably would like to have the university officials rescind the no-pay broadcast rule and allow a few dollars to trickle into the Harvard A. A. treasury. And that Harvard schedule this year could be attractive to the airways.

* * *

The reported request of the New Bedford Country Club to modify the amateur rule in golf to permit Defense Bonds as prizes puts the United States Golf Association in a spot. Juggling rules regarding amateurs is ever a problem and to cite the needs of the nation as a purpose fronts the whole matter with a tinge of patriotism. The U. S. G. A. is not easily frustrated however, and the answer quite likely will be an emphatic NO.

* * *

The absence of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke from the Essex invitation tennis play is disappointing. As she is a local girl to begin with and has been a competitor in this tournament since childhood, the tennis fans in this district, who have viewed her progress for years, would like to watch her now. So far this season she has shown enough tennis to warrant a rating for the national singles title—if she could beat Pauline Betz. She will appear at Longwood for the national doubles at any rate.

* * *

Dorothy Leonard of Worcester was forced to come from behind to edge Ruth Howard of the Whitin A. C. yesterday as she successfully defended her 300-meter medley swimming championship at Onset . . . She more easily defended her 400-yard State freestyle title . . . Bob Donnelly of Worcester won the men's 440-yard freestyle by a scant margin over William Despres of Olneyville.

* * *

Fort Devens is to have a new sports arena, it has been announced by officers at the cantonment . . . The building, to be built at a cost of $75,000, will be one story in height and large enough to house a basketball court.

* * *

Paul Guibord of Reading was trying for his third Vermont tennis championship today as he moved into the final round of the tournament at Brattleboro . . . He was scheduled to meet the winner of the semifinal match between Robert Freedman, New England intercollegiate champion, and Fred Guild of New York, Vermont titleholder in 1937 and '38 . . . Guibord, top-ranking player in New England, yesterday eliminated Harold Freedham of Springfield, Mass., 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Parker, McNeill Win at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP)—Second-seeded Frankie Parker of Altadena, Calif., led the way into the second round of the annual Newport Casino tennis tournament today, but only after capturing a tough struggle from Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, 6—2, 9—7.

The tournament's No. 1 seed, Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, stepped into the second round a few minutes later, playing easily while defeating Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., 6—3, 6—3.

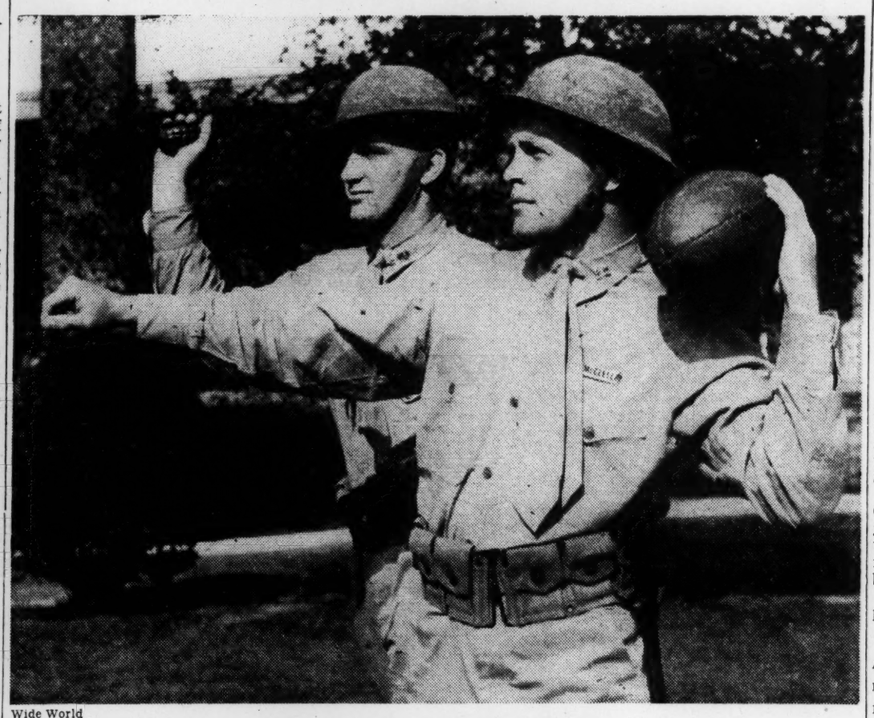
Bitsy Grant of Atlanta, another seeded player, won by the same scores from Ronald Edwards of San Francisco, while J. Gilbert Hall of New York, Gilbert Hunt of Providence, and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, likewise pulled through handily in straight sets.

First Round

E. Blair Hawley of New York defeated Louis Hobbs of Newport, 6—2, 6—3.
William McGhee of New Orleans defeated John Dye of Chicago, by default.
Irving Dorfman of New York defeated S. Jay Davenport, 3rd, of Forest Hills by default.
Edward Moylan of Trenton, N. J., defeated Bruce Daniels of Worcester, 7—5 and 6—2.
Frank Parker of Altadena, Calif., defeated Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, 6—2 and 9—7.
J. Gilbert Hall of New York defeated Casper Nannes of New York, 6—4 and 6—2.
Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., of Providence, defeated Robin Hippenstiel of Berkeley, Calif., 6—3 and 6—4.
Charles T. Mattman of Forest Hills defeated Victor Selxas, 6—1 and 8—6.
William Gillespie of Miami defeated Arthur Marx of Beverly Hills, 6—4 and 6—3.
Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta defeated William J. Clothier, 2nd, of Philadelphia, 6—3 and 6—2.
William Canning of Berkeley, Calif., defeated Henry Batjer, San Antonio, Texas, 6—2 and 6—1.
Francisco Segura of Guayaguil, Ecuador, defeated William Crosby of Oakland, Calif., 6—2 and 6—3.
Bryan Grant of Atlanta, Ga., defeated Ronald Edwards of San Francisco, 6—3 and 6—3.
W. Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City defeated Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., 6—3 and 6—3.
Alastair B. Martin of Long Island defeated Daniel J. Sullivan of Sacramento, Calif., 6—1 and 10—8.
William Umstaedter of Millburn, N. J., defeated Gardner B. Larned of Chicago, 6—2 and 6—1.
Earl Cochell of Los Angeles defeated Robert Kerdasha of Woodcliffe, N. J., 6—2 and 6—1.
Ray Gladman of Kansas City defeated David Johnsen of Washington, D. C., 6—0, 4—6 and 6—4.
Edward C. Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., defeated Frank J. Bowden of New York, 6—2, 3—6 and 6—2.
Joseph Fishbach of New York defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers of Ireland, 6—2, 6—3

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3.00 P.M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—HUB. 2195

New Attack and Defense



Wide World

Harvard and Yale in the Marines

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Former Big Three football stars are now learning a new type of attack and defense at the Marine School in the Navy Yard here. They are: H. G. Vander Eb, former Harvard fullback who specialized in place kicking (with hand grenade) and G. K. McClelland, ex-Yale quarterback, with football.

Junior Pairings

Pairings and starting times in the annual State junior golf championship at Belmont Country Club tomorrow are as follows:

9:00—Brooks N. Heath, Brae Burn; James Devlin, Minute Man; E. L. Emerson, Cohasset.
9:05—John S. Clapp, Jr., Brae Burn; Forster Boardman, Cohasset; A. P. Cole, Jr., Oakley.
9:10—Grant Barker, Cohasset; James W. Blackman, Jr., Winchester; Douglas Scott, Belmont.
9:15—Joseph O'Connell, Oakley; Richard Kinchla, Albemarle; Warren F. Chamberlin, Furnace Brook.
9:20—Harry Ernst, Brookline; Roger Casavant, Wildwood; John Wallace, Jr., Ponkapoag.
9:25—Fred Bergstrom, Wildwood; Edward McLaughlin, Albemarle; J. W. Holcomb, Meadow Brook.
9:30—Chad Ramsdell, Bear Hill; Lee Emerson, Oakley, William McPherson, Wildwood.
9:35—Walter White, Wildwood; Robert Benes, Albemarle; Richard Durant, Oakley.
9:40—Charles McDonald, Albemarle; John McSweeney, Happy Valley; Frank Mussoni, Wildwood.
9:45—Ted Combs, Tedesco; W. A. Hoftyzer, Charles River; George Nye, The Country Club.
10:00—Charles Harney, Fresh Pond; George Morse, Albemarle; James Gafney, Woburn.
10:05—Richard Crosby, Trapelo; Edward Ruel, Hoosic Whisick; Robert Hunter, Bellevue.
10:10—Edward Kelley, Happy Valley; William R. Horner, Wellesley; Bruce M. Whitesides, Belmont.
10:15—Chester Marcell, Riverside; Francis Shanahan, Happy Valley; John Cain, Albemarle.
10:20—Donald Moses, Happy Valley; William Jantzen, Hatherly; Gilbert Wilkinson, Brae Burn.
10:25—Paul Donahue, Fresh Pond; Richard Presbrey, Woodland; James Danahy, Blue Hill.
10:30—Robert Miller, Oakley; James Hefferman, Scarboro; William Wiswall, Wellesley.
10:35—J. W. Gahan, Jr., Hatherly; Herbert Griffith, Oakley; Joseph McGonagle, Scarboro.
10:40—Edward Egan, Oakley; Tony Bella, Fresh Pond; James J. Feran, Woburn.
10:45—Joseph Monahan, Jr., Belmont; Harry A. McGrath, Jr., Winchester; Richard Sturtevant, Needham.
11:00—Kenneth E. Hill, Green Hill; John Stone, Sharon; John D. Woodfin, Jr., Oakley.
11:05—David B. Sullivan, Blue Hill; Ernest Doherty, Woburn; Raymond Leighton, Wenham.
11:10—James A. Sullivan, Arlmont; Ed Franzeim, Bellevue; James D. Clark, Oakley.
11:15—James E. Harvey, Arlmont; Charles Johnson, Walpole; Arthur Tarlow, Thorny Lea.
11:20—Clayton H. Clancy, Jr., Minute Man; Frank McManus, Brookline; Pete Millspaugh, Tedesco.
11:25—Richard Tarlow, Thorny Lea; Francis Jantzen, Jr., Hatherly; John Sullivan, Happy Valley.
11:30—Philip Ross, Duxbury; Tom Hudner, Fall River; Stanton Priddy, Bass River.
11:35—Kenneth List, Fall River; Frank McEachern Jr., Rockport; Robert L. Hyde, Jr., Grand View.
11:40—Miles Baker, Jr., Thorny Lea; J. Cahill, Hatherly; George J. Dawson, Green Hill.
11:45—Frank O'Hare, Hatherly; Bernard Tobin, Maynard; James Hudner, Fall River.
P. M.
12:00—Oliver Ames, Thorny Lea; Philip Brickley, Hatherly; Robert F. McCabe, Green Hill.
12:05—Richard Hern, Woburn; Richard Dobrein, Thorny Lea; John Cox, Jr., Fall River.
12:10—James Doherty, Arlmont; Jackson Dutton, Sharon; Walter Staruk, Pakachoag.
12:15—W. E. O'Halloran, Brae Burn; James Mulcahy, Hatherly; Daniel Robson, Cohasset.
12:20—William Tarlow, Thorny Lea; Edwin Swanson, Minute Man; James Wilcox, Winchester.
12:25—Red Chase, Bass River; Howard Kerans, Green Hill; Walter Wilcox, Winchester.
12:30—John Bullock, Winchester; Robert J. O'Connor, Happy Valley; Douglas Wilde, Belmont; Owen Doherty, Scarboro.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	320	35	103	0	16	.322
Sisti	350	45	98	1	38	.280
Rowell	377	40	104	4	42	.276
Waner	186	23	51	2	28	.271
Hassett	253	40	69	1	13	.273
Moore	279	31	76	4	30	.272
West	340	47	87	8	48	.256
Masi	133	14	33	3	16	.248
Demaree	63	10	15	1	6	.238
Miller	394	36	88	6	48	.223
Roberge	18	2	4	0	5	.222
Montgomery	22	0	4	0	0	.182
Berres	179	14	32	0	12	.179
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	312	83	128	22	78	.410
Cronin	366	75	120	10	65	.328
Fox	135	19	42	0	17	.311
Foxx	349	70	103	16	74	.295
Doerr	329	45	93	12	67	.283
Tabor	359	49	100	13	85	.279
Finney	375	63	103	3	36	.275
Di Maggio	422	89	114	5	32	.270
Pytlak	245	21	65	1	31	.265
Newsome	148	16	34	1	11	.230
Spence	169	19	38	2	23	.225
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

Lewis to Fort Bragg

GASTONIA, N. C. Aug. 11 (AP)—J. K. (Buddy) Lewis, star outfielder for the Washington Senators, is scheduled to go to Fort Bragg as a selectee from the Gaston County No. 2 Selective Service Board Aug. 19, Clerk W. B. Crumpton said today.

Bob Perry Top Skipper Of Marblehead Race Week

Yachting's peak performance—Marblehead Race Week—is now over; which means the season of 1941 will be completed with week-end racing at home ports and various series racing for juniors, women and inter-club competition.

Marblehead Race Week, which this year reached the half century mark in existence, was one of the best in its history. The competition was extremely close, the trophies were more numerous than ever before, and there were more skippers receiving prizes.

Outstanding skippers were few in number—the racing was that close. Top helmsman of the week was Bob Perry of the Hustler Class in Bob Pat, who received the Leonard Munn Fowle Trophy for the outstanding performance of race week. Perry turned in a record of three firsts, two seconds, one third and a fifth in a class of over 20 starters.

Arms in Stars

Other skippers with a heavy winning touch were Johnny Arms of the Star Class, Andiamo V; Johnny McAleer who sailed Don MacIntosh's Speedy; and 18-year-old Dick Merrow, the fresh-water Snipe Class sailor who retained his New England championship.

Arms amassed a total of four firsts—three of them coming in his last outs—a second, a third and a fourth. With this impressive record he retained his Charles Francis Adams championship trophy for the Star Class. Arms hails from Central Long Island Sound, which makes his record in Marblehead's tricky waters even more outstanding.

Johnny McAleer, who chalked up four firsts, two seconds and a third in a class of ten boats—largest ever for the Manchesters—is a North Weymouth boy whose success story is an amazing one in local yachting.

It seems that any type of boat—lemon or otherwise—that McAleer steps into, has a re-burst of speed. Just as soon as he makes a boat a hull-down champion, he looks around for another to make speedier.

Arawak Sagamore, Kickapoo are a few notable examples in the popular and competitive Indian Class. His work with Pilgrim of the Thirty Square Meters surprised all Marblehead rivals in the Roosevelt Bowl series of the past two years. And Speedy in the I-Manchesters has been one of his pet jobs.

Merrow Over Snipes

Merrow, the Winchester lad, in chalking up his second straight New England title defied tidal currents—an unknown quantity to a fresh water sailor. His Winchester pals Donald Simonds in Sinbad and Merton Ober's Siren followed Merrow in the week's total, thus completely painting a fresh water picture of the Snipe Class. The first salt water skipper was Roger McAleer, brother of John, who finished fourth for the week.

The numerous Indian Class skipper who walked off with the week's laurels was Dean Lewis in Pelican. Lewis had five points on Jimmy Bonney in Wiwona. George Scigliano's Suzi and Prexy Chick Graf's Lark were tied for third.

Arthur Santry's Taygetta won the Mrs. Harold S. Wheelock Trophy for the combined Q and Eight Meter Class. With a late surge in the last few days of Race Week, Taygetta broke out a six-point margin over George Haskell's Navigo.

Caleb Loring was the top helmsman in the International One Design Class. He took the Eastern and Corinthian trophies, as well as placing second in the Boston Yacht Club ocean race.

Francis Welch's Evanthia led all M-Bs and, in addition, walked off with the William L. Carleton Trophy which was awarded the outstanding skipper in this class this season.

The New England Championship for the National 110 Class has yet to be decided. At the end of race week hostilities, Frank Scully's Auk, and George O'Day's Vincemus were all tied up for the title. A race-off will be held sometime soon.

In the New England championship for the Comet Class, Fred Redding's Red West eased out the title over Harrington Moore's Puff by one point.

W. A. D.

Freedman Wins

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 11 (AP)—Robert Freedman, of Springfield, Mass., New England collegiate tennis champion, today won his way to the final of the Vermont open tennis tournament by defeating Fred Guild of New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Freedman will meet Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., in the final. Guibord defeated John Reed of Westfield, Mass., in their semifinal match yesterday.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
New York at Brooklyn (2).
Only games scheduled.
American League
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit (2).

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (11.73 and 15.13mc) Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m. — International Morse Code practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners (15.13mc or 11.73mc).
8:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Melodies by Miller.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Arturo Arturo's Orchestra; Your Hollywood Reporter.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
10.00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children." Program for Children evacuated to U. S. A. and Canada. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RW96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Clive Brooke: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches: American Speaker. GSC, 9.58 beg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Starlight," Gerry Wilmot. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Club of Nations. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today. Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Helen Jacobs Wins Easily In Net Play

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Play ran according to form today in the opening matches of the 17th annual Essex County Clubs invitation tennis tournament, with the only two seeded players contesting, Helen Jacobs of Greenville, Del., and Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, sweeping to straight-set victories.

Others in the seeded list, including Pauline Betz of Rollins College, Fla., the tournament favorite, were late in arriving from the eastern championships concluded yesterday at Rye, N. Y.

Miss Jacobs, seeded second, defeated Nellie Sheer, Miami, Fla., 6—2, 6—3, while Miss Arnold, seeded fifth, gave only two games to Barbara Strohbar, Newton Square, Pa., in winning 6—2, 6—0.

Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Cal., the nation's top ranking junior, was the first to reach the third round, drawing a bye in the first round and winning the second by default.

Miss Betz won the eastern championship at Rye yesterday.

First Round

Katherine Hubbel, Dedham, defeated Argyll Rice, Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 7—5.
Kay Winthrop, Hamilton, defeated Dorothy Warren, Manchester, 6—2, 6—1.
Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, defeated Molly Van Wyck, Ipswich, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, Boston, defeated Margaret Jessee, Sacramento, Calif., 7—5, 6—3.
Helen Jacobs (2), Greenville, Del., defeated Nellie Sheer, Miami, Fla., 6—2, 6—3.
Mary Arnold (5), Los Angeles, defeated Barbara Strohbar, Newton Square, Pa., 6—2, 6—0.
Joy Hartman, Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated Cecil Bowes, Cynwyd, Pa., 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., won by default from Cissy Madden, Boston.

Manero Scores Four Under In N. H. Open Golf

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 11 (AP)—A stinging four under par 68 gave Tony Manero, Salem, Mass., Country Club pro, an early lead in a field of 63 entries today in the opening round of the New Hampsire open golf tournament.

Manero clipped the four strokes off his first nine holes, and coupled it with a par 36 for the second nine.

Joe Pezzulo, of West Warwick, R. I., carded a two-under par 34 for the first nine holes, and Jerry Gianferante, of Brattleboro, Vt., stroked a neat 35 for the outgoing par-36 nine.

Braves Within One Game Of Sixth-Place Chicago

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back from a successful tour of the National League, Manager Casey Stengel today cast anxious eyes at sixth place as he opened a 20-game home stay at Braves Field. A mere game separated him from the Chicago Cubs this morning as he faced two singles in a row with the hapless Phillies. The locals had a winning streak of five contests over the Phils at the start of the series, and 11 wins in 15 meetings for the year.

When the Braves left Boston July 21 they were three engagements behind the Cubs in the lower half of the standing. By winning 10 out of 20, including three out of four at Cincinnati and two in a row at Philadelphia, they knocked two full games off this margin.

Cubs vs. Cards

In their efforts to move up in the race, the locals may get a lift from the schedule. While they are playing the Phils today and tomorrow, the Cubs will be meeting the St. Louis Cardinals, one of the powers of the league. With the finish line not too distant, the Cards are pressing toward that pennant.

Although the Braves failed to bring home a top-heavy load of victories, their .500 pace is all a road team expects. Among other things, they broke even in four starts with the Cardinals and shattered a seven-game Dodger winning streak. There were times when Stengel's improved offense was the best in the circuit and his pitching was good enough. Jim Tobin won three games on the road, including shutouts at St. Louis and Cincy.

Young Staff

However, the manager names Tom Earley, the pride of Roxbury, as the most improved hurler of the tour. Tom won only one contest on the trip, but he has become steadily better since the early days of July, when still in the bull pen. With Art Johnson, Al Javery, and big Johnny Hutchins, he forms the nucleus of a fine young 1942 mound staff. Hutchins came up with a three-hit shutout at Cincinnati, his old stamping grounds.

The hitting sensation of the tour was the veteran Paul Waner, who wasn't good enough to stay with the Dodgers. Paul pounded rival pitching for .364, from various outfield berths. Frank Demaree, too, has added a lift to the Boston attack, although his average is not so impressive.

Masi Surprised

Phil Masi, Max West, Bama Rowell and Sibby Sisti all hit over .300 in the East and West. Perhaps the biggest surprise was Masi, who contributed three homers and compiled a .357 mark. West did .320, Rowell .317 and Sisti .309. Sibby, incidentally, is growing into one of the better infielders of the league. His 1941 average is now up to .280 and getting better every day.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are in Yankee Stadium today and tomorrow for the start of a road trip which carries through Aug. 28. Only 2½ contests were between them and the second-place Cleveland Indians this morning. However, it also should be noted that only 1½ separated them from the fourth-place Chicago White Sox.

* * *

Shorts . . . Bob Quinn announced on Sunday that the Braves next spring will train at Sanford, Fla. . . . This new site leaves them within a bus ride of several other big league camps . . . Bob was disappointed with conditions at San Antonio, Texas . . . The Browns have also moved from San Antonio to Florida . . . The Braves have purchased six players from the class C Salem club of the Virginia League—three pitchers, an infielder, outfielder and catcher.

The Red Sox have bought young Gene Kavanaugh of Detroit, outfielder with Lima of the Ohio State League, a class D outfit . . . He is the son of Marty Kavanaugh, former American League star . . . Earl Johnson pitched yesterday for the first time since June 12 . . . He lacked control because of his inactive stretch, but reported his arm felt fine . . . Ted Williams hit his first three-bagger . . . Bobby Doerr is hitting again . . . He did .516 for the last eight games at Fenway Park . . . Pete Fox has hit .372 since taking a regular berth in the outfield . . . Poor Lou Finney is the forgotten man.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

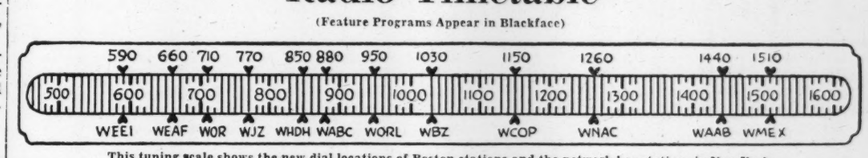
For Tuesday, August 12
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Aug. 12
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	phia Nationals baseball	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and Music
3:45	Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	phia Nationals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Philade-	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Classics in Tempo	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	lphia Nationals game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Irene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music; trans.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Best of the Week"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Male Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Best of the Week"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Sister Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00	"Vox Pop"	"The World's Best";	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News";	Pied Piper Presents: Va-
8:15	"Vox Pop"	drama	White; orchestra	"Contact"; Dave Elman	riety Show
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Public Safety talk	Glen Miller's Orchestra
9:00	"Forecast"; drama.	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	"Forecast"; drama.	"Basin Street Society"	program	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	"Forecast"; drama.	News Here and Abroad	"What Burns You Up";	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Forecast"; drama	Ted Steele's Novachord	Frances Scott, sc	Charlie Albert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Fred Martin's Orch.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Fred Martin's Orch.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	**Civilian Defense**	National Radio Forum	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick, and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	National Radio Forum	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Harry	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"A Spot in the Sky";
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	drama
11:30	Music; Charlie	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Spivak's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer; News	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"

Honolulu Swimming Coach Not Satisfied—Brooklyn-St. Louis Continue Struggle

Sakamoto Aquatic Group Take National AAU Honors

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Soichi Sakamoto, swimming coach of Alexander Community House in Hawaii, had just seen his lads pile up one of the greatest scores in National A. A. U. tank competition. But he wasn't pleased.

"In every meet we try to improve ourselves," the grade school teacher lamented. "We didn't do that here."

His remarks almost made one forget his nine-man team had galloped off with its third-straight national title, won eight of 12 races in the three-day meet, established two American records and produced Bill Smith, Jr., who was judged the swimmer of the year.

Kiyoshi Nakama won the 800 meter freestyle in 10:06.2 to eclipse Ralph Flanagan's 1937 record of 10:07. Jose Balmores negotiated the 300 meter individual medley in 3:56.9 beating the 3:58.6 Aloph Kiefer set last year.

Kiefer Wins

Kiefer of Chicago Towers Club retained his 100 meter backstroke title and led his team to victory in 300 meter medley relay. Earl Clark of Ohio State University also defended successfully his 10 meter platform diving crown and annexed three meter springboard diving laurels.

From there on it was a Hawaiian monopoly. Smith won the 200 and 400 meter freestyle; Balmores the 200 meter breaststroke and the 300 meter individual medley; Kiyoshi Hakama the 300 and 1500 meter races and Takashi Hirose the 100 meter freestyle. This trio with Charles Oda also won the 800 meter freestyle relay.

Today the coach split his squad. The boys, who collected 71 points while second-place Chicago Towers Club could get only 21, started for the West Coast and another aquatic contest, which three girls, two chaperons and coach headed for Highpoint, N. C., and the women's national A. A. U. championships.

If the girls' efforts in an invitational meet held in connection with A. A. U. affair is any indication they will collect their share of titles.

Breaks Record

Chieko Miyamoto, churned through the water in four minutes, 33 seconds in the 300 meter individual medley only seven-tenths of a second off the American women's record. She and her two teammates cracked three of four records set in invitational events.

Sakamoto says his biggest trouble is to get Hawaiians interested in competitive efforts and he never has more than 20 candidates for the team he coaches without pay.

"Playing cowboy and Indian or shooting marbles are more popular pasttimes," he says. "After all, if you are going to be good you must practice six hours a day."

Wide World
Soichi Sakamoto

Team Standing

How they finished in the National A. A. U. swimming championship:

Alexander Community House, Hawaii 71, Chicago Towers Club 21, Ohio State University 10, Pasadena, Calif. A. C. 9, Huntington, Ind. YMCA 6, Citywide YMCA Honolulu 5, Olympic Club, San Francisco 4, Occidental College 4, St. Louis Downtown YMCA 4, Dallas, Texas, A. C. 3, Flatbush Boys Club, Brooklyn 3, Coral Casino, Santa Barbara, Calif. 3, Riviera Club, Indianapolis, Ind. 2, Washington A. C., Santa Barbara, Calif. 2, Yale University 2, Nunana YMCA Honolulu 1.

Kovacs Settles Down and Wins Handily at Rye

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Maybe it's marriage that makes a fellow settle down and tend strictly to business.

If that's the case, the tennis fathers will bestow their best wishes upon Frank Kovacs and Virginia Wolfenden, who announced their marriage in the middle of the Eastern grass court tournament last week.

It has been agreed for a couple of seasons that all Frank needed was something to make him settle down. He liked to clown and make the galleries laugh and show them how he felt when he muffed an easy shot. Sometimes he appeared to muff them just for the opportunty, or to forget how to make good ones when he needed them. In spite of that he earned third place in the national rankings last season.

In the eastern tournament he wasn't like that. Seeded third behind Defending Champion Bobby Riggs and National Titleholder Don McNeill, Kovacs stormed through the tournament with the loss of only one set in 15. He gave McNeill a sound trouncing in the semifinal and then went on to take the title yesterday by beating Wayne Sabin, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

This week the same group of men players—minus Kovacs—moves on to Newport for the annual invitation tournament while the women's division, topped by Eastern champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, plays at Manchester, Mass., in preparation for the nationals at Forest Hills Aug. 30. Miss Betz won her title by beating Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5. National doubles champions Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder won yesterday's other final, defeating Riggs and Gene Mako, 9—7, 9—7, 6—2.

Sabin, who had upset Riggs in the quarter-final, wasn't playing bad tennis all week, but he couldn't do more than stage a few short rallies against Kovacs yesterday. Frank's drives were deep and hard, his frequent drop shots were executed with a masterly touch and timing that caught his rival flat-footed and he put away point after point with cross-court backhand shots that landed in the corners of the court at angles that made them practically impossible to return.

Red Sox

Yesterday

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Fox rf	4	2	2	5	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	2	2	5	4	2	0
L. Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	3	5	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	0	0	12	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	7	1	4	0
Peacock c	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Johnson p	2	0	2	2	0	3	0
Ryba p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	7	14	28	27	15	0
WASHINGTON							
Case lf	6	2	2	5	3	0	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lewis rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Travis ss	3	0	2	3	3	4	0
Vernon 1b	4	0	2	2	9	1	0
Archie 3b	5	1	1	1	0	2	0
Bloodworth 2b	3	3	0	0	2	2	0
Evans c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sundra p	3	2	1	1	0	1	0
*Early	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Zuber p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†West	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡Welaj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	6	12	16	24	10	0

*Batted for Sundra in 7th. †Batted for Zuber in 9th. ‡Ran for West in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—	7
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	6

Runs batted in, Case 2, Vernon 2, Archie, Early, Cronin 3, Fox, Tabor, Doerr. Two-base hits, Travis, Fox, Peacock. Three-base hits, Fox, Williams, Doerr. Home runs, Case, Cronin, Doerr. Stolen bases, Fox, Tabor. Double plays, Vernon (unassisted); Johnson, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases, Washington 13, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Sundra 5, by Johnson 6, by Ryba 2. Struck out, by Sundra, by Zuber, by Ryba. Hits, off Sundra, 13 in 6 innings; off Zuber, 1 in 2 innings; off Johnson, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Ryba, 7 in 4 2-3 innings. Wild pitch, Sundra. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Losing pitcher, Sundra. Time, 2h 20m. Umpires, Grieve, Passarella and Basil.

Second Game

WASH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case lf	5	2	2	4	1	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	2	3	1	0	0
Lewis rf	5	1	2	2	0	0	0
Travis ss	4	0	1	1	2	6	1
Vernon 1b	2	0	0	0	11	0	0
Archie 3b	4	1	2	3	1	3	0
Bloodworth 2b	4	2	2	2	4	1	0
Early c	2	2	2	3	3	1	0
Carrasquel p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	34	8	13	18	24	15	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Fox rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Cronin ss	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Williams lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	2	1	2	1	2	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	2	3	2	1	0
Pytlak c	4	0	2	2	6	1	0
Harris p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	10	13	24	8	0

*Batted for Potter in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	—8
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

(Called, Sunday law.)

Runs batted in, Case 2, Cramer 3, Lewis, Archie, Early, Carrasquel, Doerr, Pytlak. Two-base hits, Cramer, Archie, Early, Fox, Tabor, Doerr. Three-base hit, Case. Sacrifices, Vernon, Carrasquel. Double plays, Carrasquel, Travis and Vernon 2; Carrasquel, Early and Vernon; Travis, Bloodworth and Vernon. Left on base, Washington 7, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Carrasquel 6, by Harris 2, by Potter. Struck out, by Carrasquel 2, by Harris 4, by Potter. Hits, off Harris, 10 in 6 1-3 innings; off Potter, 3 in 1 2-3 innings. Wild pitch, Carrasquel. Losing pitcher, Harris. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Passarella, Basil and Grieve. Attendance, 25,858.

Can-Am League

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Official Canadian - American League baseball standings, including games of Sunday:

	W	L	Pct.
Oneonta	59	41	.590
Amsterdam	57	45	.559
Ronse	55	46	.545
Pittsfield	51	48	.515
Three Rivers	48	50	.490
Quebec	44	55	.444
Gloversville	45	56	.446
Utica	41	59	.410

East-West Polo Final

LIGONIER, Pa., Aug. 11 (AP)—The brilliant riding of Walter Hayden carried the Meadow Brook Club, of Long Island, to a surprise 9-to-4 victory over the hard-riding Houston, Texas, polo club in the final of the East-West tournament yesterday. Hayden drove home five goals.

Best of the Braves —By Pap'

AP Features

Right up there among the National League's five leading hitters is John Cooney, the veteran outfielder of the Boston Braves. This is Cooney's twenty-first year in baseball, and it looks as though it will be his best.

Back in 1921, Cooney had a tryout with the Braves. He was a left handed pitcher in those days. He was shipped to New Haven for seasoning in 1922, but returned to Boston after winning 19 games. For the next eight years he toiled for the Braves, pitching, playing first and, at times, filling in as an outfielder. When his pitching arm failed, John slipped back to the minors. He was with Toledo in 1931, where he worked under Casey Stengel.

When Stengel was managing the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1935, he he brought Cooney up from Indianapolis to play the outfield. He was a Dodger for three seasons, and then he was sent to St. Louis in the deal which gave Leo Durocher to Brooklyn. Meanwhile, Stengel had moved to Boston. When the Cardinals gave Cooney his conditional release, Stengel promptly gave him a job with the Braves.

It was Stengel's idea to use Cooney as a coach, but when the Braves found themselves short of outfielders, Cooney was pressed into service. There are few outfielders operating in the National League who are more dependable fly-catchers. The way in which he has developed into a hitter is amazing. He seems to get better each year. Last year he finished with an average of .318 for 108 games, and that's pretty fair mark for a youngster a dozen years his junior.

You can be sure that Cooney will be ready for a better job in baseball when he runs out his string as an active player. He's that kind of an individual.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .410; Travis, Washington, .367.

Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 106; Rolfe, New York, 94.

Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 105; Keller, New York, 98.

Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 162; Travis, Washington, 149.

Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 35; Boudreau, Cleveland, 33.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 10.

Home Runs—Keller, New York, 28; Di Maggio, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Case Washington, 18; Kuhel, Chicago, 17.

Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 13-4; Murphy, New York, 8-2.

National League

Batting—Hopp, St. Louis, .342; Reiser, Brooklyn, .336.

Runs—Hack, Chicago, 78; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Moore, St. Louis, 76.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.

Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 12-2; White, St. Louis, 14-3.

Desmond Takes Honors

SOLOMONS, Md., Aug. 11 (AP)—Frank Desmond, Short Hills, N. J., Intercollegiate outboard motorboat title holder for two consecutive years, outsped other amateur racing contestants Saturday to make top honors in the Solomons Island Yacht Club's Regatta.

Desmond's craft, Drastic Stuff, took both the Class A and Class B races over a five-mile triangular course, averaging 43 m. p. h. in the Class A event and approximately 52 m. p. h. in the Class B event.

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	69	46	.600
Minneapolis	65	52	.556
Louisville	66	54	.550
Kansas City	64	53	.547
Toledo	62	58	.517
Indianapolis	57	64	.471
St. Paul	53	65	.449
Milwaukee	38	82	.317

Scattergun Enthusiasts Set Eleven New Records

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Eleven new records were in the books today and six others had been tied, as the nation's topnotch skeet shooters wound up their seventh annual national championships.

On top of the scoring spree in the regular events, the greatest ever produced by scattergun enthusiasts, were several other outstanding performances.

C. H. Poulton, from down in the Alamo Country at San Antonio, Texas, took the final official event on the slate, the all-gauge 250-target championship, with 250 straight, but he had to break 175 additional targets to nose out Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif., star, in the shootoff.

Longest Shootoff

The shootoff, occasioned by a deadlock in the regular event, was the longest ever witnessed at the national event. Poulton, automobile salesman, broke the entire string while Kerr missed the 155th target to lose the crown in extra innings for the second time in two years.

Kerr, however, boasted an unbroken string of 545 regular targets for a new world's record with the 12-gauge, erasing a mark of 512 set three years ago by Louisville's youthful Max Marcum. The shootoff targets did not count in the consecutive string.

Kerr, while losing the all-gauge title, was the star among the men competing in the annual meet, while Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, was the feminine luminary. Kerr won the all-around title with 543 of 550; teamed with Dorothy Orr of New York for the mixed team title, and set a new record of 99 of 100 in winning the sub-small-gauge crown.

Woman Champion

Mrs. Smythe, in five women's events, was returned as queen in the all-gauge with 245 of 250; the all-round with 527 of 550; the sub-small-gauge with 89 of 100; 20-gauge with 100 of 100 and teamed with her husband to take the husband-wife title.

She set new records in all events except the all-gauge, missing by one target, and lost the other women's race, the small-gauge, to Diana Bolling of Greenwich, Conn., in the shootoff.

Fred Missildine of Sea Island, Ga., annexed the professional all-gauge title with 249 of 250, another record, while Grant Ilseng of Chicago, mail order house ammunition shooter, took the all-around with another new mark of 534 of 550.

Twelve Under Par

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 11 (AP)—Chandler Harper, Virginia open golf champion, shot a 58, 12 strokes under par for 18 holes, on the 5,940-yard Glenshellah course here.

Playing in a foursome which included Ace Parker, the Brooklyn Dodgers' football star and himself a former Portsmouth City champion, Harper had 10 birdies, one eagle and seven pars for a 29-29 card.

Giebell Sold

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers announced the sale of right-handed pitcher Floyd Giebell to the Buffalo Club of the International League. Terms of the deal were not disclosed, but the price was believed to approximate the waiver amount of $7,500.

International League

NEW YORK Aug. 11 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	78	44	.639
Montreal	74	50	.597
Buffalo	71	50	.587
Rochester	65	55	.542
Jersey City	60	55	.522
Syracuse	55	66	.455
Baltimore	38	77	.330
Toronto	40	84	.323

Texas League

DALLAS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Official Texas League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	86	31	.735
Tulsa	64	54	.542
Dallas	63	57	.525
Shreveport	59	61	.492
Fort Worth	58	64	.475
Oklahoma City	52	69	.430
San Antonio	51	73	.411
Beaumont	49	73	.402

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hagerstown	62	35	.639
Harrisburg	60	38	.612
Reading	55	43	.561
Trenton	51	47	.520
Wilmington	51	50	.505
Allentown	41	61	.402
Lancaster	39	61	.390
Bridgeport	37	61	.378

Braves

Yesterday

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Riggs 3b	6	1	1	2	1	2	1
Herman 2b	3	3	1	2	0	3	1
Reiser cf	5	3	2	3	1	0	0
Medwick lf	3	2	3	6	3	0	0
Wasdell lf	2	1	2	2	3	0	0
Camilli 1b	3	1	1	1	10	2	0
Walker rf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Reese ss	3	1	1	2	3	3	0
Owen c	5	0	1	1	4	3	0
Hamlin p	5	1	3	3	2	1	0
Totals	39	14	17	25	27	14	2
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	2	2	2	8	2	0
Cooney cf	5	0	2	3	3	1	0
Sisti 3b	5	0	1	1	1	0	1
West lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Waner rf	5	0	2	2	4	1	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	3	3	2	7	1
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	2	3	0
Berres c	1	1	1	1	6	0	0
*Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	2	1	1	4	1	0	0
Salvo p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hutchings p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	13	18	24	14	2

*Batted for Berres in fourth. †Batted for Salvo in fourth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	1	0	3	4	3	3	1	0	—	14
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4

Runs batted in, Cooney, Walker 4, Reese, Medwick 2, Sisti, Reiser, Masi, Owen, Wasdell 2, Hamlin, West. Two-base hits, Miller, Riggs, Reiser, Walker, Reese, Herman, Cooney. Home runs, Medwick, Masi. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifice, Reese. Double play, Hamlin, Owen and Camilli. Left on base, Boston 10, Brooklyn 13. Base on balls, by Salvo 2, by Errickson 4, by Hamlin 2, by Hutchings 2. Struck out, by Hamlin 3, Hits, off Salvo, 5 in 3 innings; off Errickson, 3 in 3 innings; off Hutchings, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Errickson (Medwick, Camilli and Reiser). Losing pitcher, Salvo. Time, 2h. 35m. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon.

Second Game

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Riggs 3b	4	1	2	6	1	3	0
Herman 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Reiser cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Camilli 1b	2	0	0	0	14	0	0
Wasdell rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walker lf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Franks c	3	2	1	1	3	0	0
Reese ss	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
Fitzsimmons p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	29	4	4	10	27	15	1
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
Demaree cf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	0	2	2	2	1	1
Waner lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Berres c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Earley p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	0	6	6	24	8	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs batted in, Reese, Herman, Riggs 2. Two-base hit, Riggs. Three-base hit, Reese. Home run, Riggs. Sacrifice, Reese. Sisti. Double plays, Walker and Franks; Earley, Miller and Hassett; Reese, Herman and Camilli. Left on bases, Boston 7, Brooklyn 6. Bases on balls, by Earley 4, by Fitzsimmons 2. Struck out, by Early 3, by Fitzsimmons. Time, 1h. 46m. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon. Attendance, 29,455.

National League Pennant Race Packed With Drama

By the Associated Press

Drama being somewhat outside this department's scope, there will be no effort made here today to tell you in glowing phrases of the history-making National League pennant race now in progress. The drama, instead, will be left in the hands of the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals—and capable hands they are, too—while this will serve as a simple recitation of the facts.

The facts are these—last Friday night Brooklyn was in front by three percentage points. Since then each team has played three contests. Yet today those same three points are all that separate the Dodgers in first place from the Cardinals in second.

Pirates Stopped

This was achieved by a chain of circumstances which first saw the Boston Braves snap a seven-game Dodger winning streak on Saturday, and the Cardinals promptly lost a 13-inning thriller to the rambunctious Pittsburgh Pirates. Then yesterday there was a double victory for Brooklyn over the Braves, whereupon the Cards, already having won the opener of their double-header from Pittsburgh, broke loose with three runs in the eighth inning of the nightcap to take that as well.

The Dodgers, in making their record nine wins in their past 10 starts, used divergent means. In the first tilt, which almost broke into open warfare because the Dodgers felt Dick Errickson was trying to dust them off, Brooklyn pounded three pitchers for 17 hits, including four doubles and a homer by Ducky Medwick, for a 14-4 decision. The nightcap saw stout Frederick Fitzsimmons and his knuckleball shut out the Braves, 4-0, on six hits.

Moore's Single

Close-to-the-vest pitching was the winning prescription for the Cards. A crowd of 26,513, one of the year's largest in St. Louis, saw Ernie White take the opener, 3-2, for his 14th decision as Terry Moore's pinch-single drove in the deciding runs, and then watched Mort Cooper, though touched for 10 safeties, bear down in the clutch to win his 10th of the year.

Not only was this the first time the hopeful Pirates had lost two straight in the space of three weeks, but it dropped them nine and a half games off the pace.

The Chicago Cubs' Charley Root got a station wagon from his fans, a $1,600 check from his club and even a baby pig. But when he settled down to work he got a 3-1 trimming from the Cincinnati Reds, whose Johnny Vander Meer was in seven-hit form.

Johnson Wins

The New York Giants ran the last-place Phillies' losing streak to eight in a row by winning the first half of their double bill, 5-4, getting four runs on homers. But then the Terrymen, riding a three-game victory string that was their longest since June, rode it to a fall as Veteran Si Johnson turned them back, 4-3.

In the American League the New York Yankees took two from the Philadelphia Athletics, 11-2 and 4-1, and thereby climbed back into a 14-game lead over Cleveland. The Indians helped things along by bowing to Ted Lyons and Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox, who held them to six hits apiece in winning by 5-2 and 2-1, respectively.

The Boston Red Sox were their slugging selves in trimming the Washington Senators, 7-6, but in the nightcap couldn't bunch their 10 hits off Venezuelan Alejandro Carrasquel, who chalked up an 8-2 triumph.

Buck Newsom of the Detroit Tigers, who hasn't won a game since July 15, didn't win one yesterday, either. The St. Louis Browns got to him early for nine hits in four innings, got six more off Schoolboy Rowe, and won, 7-3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	74	36	.673	
Cleveland	58	48	.547	14
Boston	56	51	.523	16½
Chicago	55	53	.509	18
Detroit	50	57	.467	22½
Philadelphia	49	58	.458	23½
Washington	43	61	.413	29
St. Louis	42	63	.400	29½

Results Aug. 9

Washington 8, Boston 6.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 5 (10 inns.).
New York 8, Philadelphia 3.

Results Aug. 10

Boston 7, Washington 6.
Washington 8, Boston 2 (8 inns).
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 3.
New York 11, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Philadelphia 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	68	37	.648	
St. Louis	69	38	.645	
Pittsburgh	58	46	.558	9½
Cincinnati	56	48	.538	11½
New York	49	51	.490	16½
Chicago	46	60	.434	22½
Boston	44	60	.423	23½
Philadelphia	27	77	.260	40½

Results Aug. 9

Boston 8, Brooklyn 7.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 2.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4 (13 ins.)

Results Aug. 10

Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 14, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 4, Boston 0.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 4, New York 3.

Tiger Football Schedule to Go On Air in Fall

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University has announced it has leased broadcasting rights for all six home games on its 1941 football schedule to an oil refining company.

The move shattered a precedent as old as football broadcasting. Never before has Princeton permitted a commercial broadcast of a Tiger game, although several contests have been aired on a non-commercial basis.

Since Yale signed a lease agreement in 1938, however, campus publications at Old Nassau have frequently advocated commercial broadcasts as a solution to declining sports income. Princeton's sports budget has shown a profit for only four years since 1931, and listed a deficit of $125,000 at the end of last season.

Princeton said in a statement that commercial sponsorship "was decided upon by the university after careful consideration over a period of years," and added:

"The sponsors have made it clear that existence of oil shortages in the East may result in the commercial time of the broadcasts being given in part to recommendations for oil conservation and to other aids to the national defense program, such as recruiting appeals."

The announcement said six to ten stations would carry each game. The home schedule includes the traditional contest with Harvard. Princeton meets Yale at New Haven Nov. 15 in one of two road games.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 10

International League

Rochester 4-7, Jersey City 3-8 (second 8 innings).
Newark 8-2, Syracuse 6-1.
Montreal 5-7, Toronto 4-6 (second 10 innings).
Buffalo 7-4, Baltimore 0-1.

American Association

Columbus 4-2, Milwaukee 3-1 (first 10 innings).
St. Paul 3-5, Indianapolis 0-10.
Kansas City 7-5, Toledo 5-2.
Louisville 4-5, Minneapolis 1-4 (second 8 innings.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3-1, San Francisco 1-2.
Hollywood 9-10, Portland 7-8 (second 8 innings).
Seattle 11-5, Oakland 4-1.
Sacramento 7-2, Los Angeles 6-3.

Texas League

San Antonio 2, Shreveport 1.
Houston 14-4, Beaumont 4-1.
Fort Worth 3, Oklahoma City 0.
Dallas 7, Tulsa 2.

Southern Association

Little Rock 5-8, Atlanta 3-3.
Birmingham 9-9, Knoxville 5-9 (second 7 innings, tie, darkness).
New Orleans 6-1, Nashville 4-5.
Chattanooga 5-1, Memphis 4-3.

Eastern League

Albany 4-4, Binghamton 3-5 (first 13 innings).
Springfield 16-2, Hartford 7-7.
Wilkes-Bare 5-7, Scranton 4-3 (first 10 innings.
Elmira 6, Williamsport 3.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Eastern League standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	71	39	.645
Williamsport	65	41	.613
Elmira	63	49	.563
Scranton	55	57	.491
Binghamton	54	58	.482
Albany	48	63	.432
Springfield	43	65	.398
Hartford	39	66	.371

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

TORONTO—Sam Snead Hot Springs, Va., shoots 66 and 69 on last two rounds to capture Canadian open golf crown for third time in four years with 72-hole score of 274, six under par; leads Bob Gray, Toronto, by two strokes. Veteran Gene Sarazen third at 277.

RYE, N. Y.—Frank Kovacs wins eastern grass court tennis championship, overwhelming Wayne Sabin, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2; Pauline Betz outlasts Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5 to win women's title.

ST. LOUIS—Hawaiian team wins National A. A. U. men's swimming meet with 71 points as Kiyoshi Nakama sets American record of 10:06.2 for 800 meters and Jose Balmores takes 300-meter individual medley in record 3:56.9.

INDIANAPOLIS—C. H. Poulton, San Antonio, takes national all-gauge skeet championship, breaking 175 straight in shoot-off with Alex Kerr, Beverley Hills, Calif., after each runs 250 straight. Kerr takes all-around title with 543 of 550, and sets world straight-run record of 545 with twelve-gauge gun.

CULVER, Ind. — Budge Patty, Hollywood, Calif., whips Victor Seixas, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0, 4—6, 10—8, to win national junior tennis title; Bobby Falkenburg, Hollywood, retains boy's championship.

CLEMENTON, N. J.—Youthful Katherine Breen, Akron, Ohio, swims two and half miles in 1h. 11m. 28.4s., second fastest time on record, to win national junior A. A. U. distance championship.

DETROIT—Tigers sell right-hander Floyd Giebell, whose victory over Bob Feller clinched 1940 American League pennant, to Buffalo of International League.

TRENTON, N. J.—Goose Goslin quits as manager of Trenton Senators of Inter-State League in team's worst losing slump in his three years as pilot.

PHILADELPHIA—Athletics sell Pitcher Lovill (Chubby)

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Saturday's sales	321,110
1941 volume to date	85,809,259
1940 volume to date	136,344,495

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Leading stocks continued to stumble in today's market.

Efforts to revive mild rallying trends hold here and there but, for the most part, the direction was in reverse. Steels were leaders on the retreat. Near the final hour fractional declines were the rule. Dealings were relatively sluggish, transfers being at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Promoting further conservatism among buyers, brokers said, was the decree of full priorities for iron and steel, expectations of more governmental controls, admitted successes of the Nazis in Russia and continued fears of Far Eastern eventualities. On the other hand, the inflation idea would not down and business prospects sustained individual issues.

Stocks up occasionally included General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide and General Electric.

Lacking the climbing urge were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Corporation, Southern Railway, Air Reduction and Eastman Kodak.

Among downward movers in the curb were Phoenix Securities, Brewster Aero, Glen Alden Coal and Niagara Hudson Power. Resistance was shown by Venezuelan Petroleum and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Sell Lower.

Bonds were carried a notch lower today by a small flow of selling which had touched most domestic groups near the final hour.

Various rails sold down fractions to around a point, extending the reaction which began last week on failure of managements and labor to reach an agreement on pending wage increase demands.

Losers included Illinois Central 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Alleghany Corp. 5s, of '50, Peoria & Eastern 4s, cotton belt 5s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 5s of 2047, International Mercantile Marine 6s and International Telephone 5s. Loans of Union Pacific, Erie, and Pere Marquette were steady.

The U. S. Government list continued a slow retreat. Declines ran from ¼ to around ⅜ of a point in the stock exchange and outside market. Dealers reported a small supply of bids with selling relatively thin. Russian bonds were again fairly active in the curb. The stock exchange foreign bond list showed some improvement, particularly in German, Scandinavian and British flag divisions.

U. S. Steel Corp. Shipments Set All Time Record

NEW YORK (AP) — Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. for July and the first seven months of this year were the highest for the respective periods in the history of the corporation, it was announced.

July shipments were 1,666,667 net tons, compared with 1,668,637 tons in June, a decrease of 1,970 tons. In July last year the total was 1,296,887, with the latest month's figures representing a rise of 369,780 tons for a July record.

In the first seven months of this year, shipments were 11,719,544 tons, compared with 7,585,285 tons in the similar period of 1940, an increase of 4,134,259 tons.

Wheat, Corn Prices Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Wheat and corn prices fell more than a cent a bushel at times today as the grain market reacted from last week's steep climb.

Profit taking was in evidence in both pits while a let-up in flour demand and increased receipts accompanying expanded harvest operations in the Northwest were bearish factors in wheat trade. Corn responded to scattered rains over the belt and forecast of cooler weather with more showers.

Wheat traders noted that domestic visible supply has increased to 210,611,000 bushels, largest for any date since January, 1932, and they forecast that when spring wheat harvesting is completed the total may exceed the record of 236,000,000 established on Sept. 5, 1931, during the Farm Board era.

White Wall Tire Output Prohibited

WASHINGTON (AP)—The manufacture of white sidewall automobile tires was prohibited by the Office of Production Management in a move designed to conserve rubber.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, said that cessation would save more than 6,000 tons of crude rubber a year. It takes about two pounds more crude rubber to make a white sidewall tire than to make an ordinary black one.

The prohibition also will save some zinc, which, in oxide form, is used in the white sidewalls.

The order prohibiting their manufacture is effective at midnight Aug. 23.

Business Failures Below '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures totaled 220 for the week ended Aug. 7 compared with 190 the previous week and 252 in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	53	53	A'g 7
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	A'g 9
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	— ¾
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 8
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41¾	41	41¼	— ¾
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 6
5	33¼	Alaska Jun (½)	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	8	7¼	7¼	A'g 8
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8⅜	8	8⅜	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	A'g 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	161¼	160¼	160¼	A'g 9
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Allied Str pf (5)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 8
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	21	21	21	— ¼
1⅝	1¼	Am Leather	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	60⅜	60	60½	+ ½
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	41	40¾	41	A'g 9
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	A'g 9
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	
3	1	Am Cable & R	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	15	85⅜	84	84	—2½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	A'g 7
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	30¾	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	76	76	76	A'g 9
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 8
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	A'g 8
83¾	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	A'g 5
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	7	6¾	6¾	A'g 8
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	2	11½	11½	11½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 8
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35¼	34¾	24¾	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
33¾	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	50	50	50	— ⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 8
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(1⅝e)	1	24	24	24	— ¼
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	9	4	4	4	
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	9	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	—1⅝
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20¾	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
1¾	1	Am Power & Lt	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	9	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	3	29⅜	28½	28½	— ¾
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	44	6½	6½	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	16	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	— ¼
5	4⅜	Am Sat R (¼g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	9	42¼	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	6	153	153	153	+ ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	13	18⅞	18¼	18½	—1½
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91	91	91	— ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 8
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	26	153⅞	153⅛	153⅛	— ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	71⅛	71	71	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	A'g 7
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
291⅝	273⅜	Am Viscose ½g	24	281½	281⅛	283⅛	— ⅜
114¾	114¾	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	6⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	7	75¼	74¼	74¾	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	6	6	6	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(33¼k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1⅝g)	57	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅜	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
31	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 7
111⅝	101½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	64	64	64	—1
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	A'g 9
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 7
6¾	4¼	Artloom (¾g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	9	9	9	
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	27	27	27	A'g 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	3	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	28	24	23½	23¾	— ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	26⅜	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	40	39	39	A'g 4
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109½	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
50¼	47¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 9
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 7
51¼	28⅜	Aviation Corp	26	33⅜	31½	31½	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	17	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	37	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	25	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	21⅜	21½	21⅜	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 5
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 8
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	7	37	37	37	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
57	52	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	52	52	52	
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	— ⅜
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	19	71	70½	70⅝	— ⅞
131⅛	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅝
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 7
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	20	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	29½	29½	29½	—1
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 9
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	4	20	20	20	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	10	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	
3¼	2⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 9
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 6
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 7
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	
44½	28	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	A'g 7
25⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 9
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 7
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	8	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 9
33⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	4	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
36½	29	Burling pf (2¾)	3	36½	36½	36½	A'g 8
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23¼	21⅜	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—2
4⅜	⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8

C

22⅜	16⅜	Calif Pack (1)	8	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
53	31	Calif P pf(2½)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	A'g 1
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	9	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ¼
3¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	21	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 8
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 9
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	76¾	76½	76¾	
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	A'g 9
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 9
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¾
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	5	32¼	32	32¼	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 8
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
18	12¼	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 8
44⅛	34⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	A'g 9
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	26	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 8
13⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	19	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	9	18	17⅛	17⅝	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
27⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	28	57⅜	56⅜	57	—1
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	A'g 8
40¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	40	39⅞	40	— ¼
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	6	37	36	36	—1
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	95	95	95	A'g 8
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 6
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	10	14	13⅞	14	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 7
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	— ¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	4	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	4	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	7⅜	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 6
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	6½	6½	6⅛	
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 7
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	1	24½	24½	24½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	28	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	59	59	59	— ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	9	26	25¾	26	
4	3	Conde Nast(½g)	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 2
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	6	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
44¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	41	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 8
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	3	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	47	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
107⅜	93	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	100¼	100⅜	100½	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Con Film Ind	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Cons F pf (1⅞k)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅛	3¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7¼	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	28¼	28	28	A'g 8
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102	102	— ⅜
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	4	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	106	106	106	—1
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	13	37	36½	36⅝	— ¼
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 9
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	4	3⅜	3½	3½	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	16	25	24½	24¾	— ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20	20	20	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
56	32	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	20	52¼	51½	51½	— ½
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	9	4⅜	4⅜	4

Commerce and Finance

Defense Steel Orders to Be Placed Ahead of Civilian Needs

Business and Industry

Steel Output Drops ½ Point To 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined a half point to 98 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"While many manufacturers continue to live in fear of a curtailment of steel for production of civilian goods," continues the report, "that evil day has not yet arrived. Pinches are reported here and there but in only a few cases have they resulted in real distress. With defense needs rapidly mounting some interference with non-defense supply may be just around the corner. In the meantime some automobile builders plan to maintain output at substantially the present rate through September, and they are receiving steel in required volume.

Scrap Shortage

"Gravest factor in reference to the steel supply is the scrap shortage. Efforts are being made to organize scrap collection campaign, somewhat similar to the recent aluminum drive; large quantities are known to exist and it is believed that considerable tonnage could be brought to market simply by making the public scrap-conscious. In many cases it would be necessary to pay higher prices than now permissible. In the meantime scrap inventories continue to shrink. Some steel companies continue to operate full in the hope that somehow more scrap will become available. Unless more scrap materializes it is but a matter of time when the steel production rate will move downward.

"Current pinches appear worse in some regions than in others. Numerous consumers at Pacific Coast points where defense requirements are large complain of inability to get steel. Similar complaints are heard from consumers located in Southern Wisconsin. Contributory factor is that warehouse distributors who usually supply these consumers have much lower stocks than normal, averaging 2 to 3 months' instead of the 5 to 7 months' supply on hand at the beginning of the year. More and more is it necessary to obtain priority ratings to obtain shipment. Warehouse distributors continually study their stocks and in many cases fill needs through substitutions, as over-sized bars, which users machine down to smaller sizes, or floor plates in place of regular plates.

"In many cases claims of steel shortages at consuming plants are found to be exaggerated. Important defense manufacturers complaining of plate shortages, for example, are found to have adequate plate stocks and their complaints have been based more on fears of the future than of the present.

"Inquiries for some products have fallen off, as merchant pipe and structural steel, relieving pressure.

Huge Consumption

"There is general agreement that the defense program has taken much larger quantities of steel than had been foreseen 6 to 10 months ago.

"The most drastic government regulation so far affecting pig iron is M-17, 'to conserve the supply and direct distribution.' By this all iron consumers are to list for the coming month their contemplated distribution with respect to defense and nondefense.

"Washington has arranged for the laying of a gas pipeline, starting in March, 880 miles, from West Virginia to Louisiana, allocation of pipe among makers yet to be detailed."

Production declines set in as follows: Chicago ½-point to 100½ per cent, New England 1 point to 87, Cincinnati 4½ points to 87 and Cleveland 3½ points to 92½. Detroit gained 2 points to 89. The following districts were unchanged: St. Louis at 98, Eastern Pennsylvania at 95½, Pittsburgh at 100, Wheeling at 93, Buffalo at 90½, Birmingham at 90, and Youngstown at 98.

American Water Works Shows Decline in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Water Works & Electric Co showed net income of $3,756,837 equal to $1.09 a common share, for the 12 months ended June 30, against a net of $4,590,952 or $1.45 a common share in the preceding 12 months, explaining that while revenues were up greatly increased provision for federal taxes caused the decline.

A company official estimated that roughly $6,000,000 in tax provision had to be subtracted from the $30,000,000 gross operating revenues of the first half of 1941.

First half 1941 net was $1,890,366 or 55 cents a common share, against $2,183,587 or 67 cents a share in the first half of 1940, taxes again explaining the drop, he said.

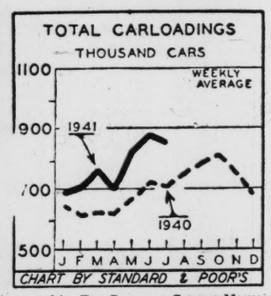
Memphis Cotton Trading Sets New Season Record

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The Memphis Cotton Exchange closed its 1940-41 season with a record of sales almost 1,000,000 bales higher than last year's high mark of 3,192,000.

Sales for the year through last Friday reached 4,082,111.

Exchange officials predicted a final check would show virtually every other record in the history of Memphis cotton trading broken or equalled. War conditions, bringing a major increase in domestic consumption, were cited as chief reasons for the growth.

Carloadings Still Well Above 1940



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Carloadings continue well above 1940 levels, and while increases over the next few months may be less than seasonal, the ICC is looking for a peak traffic week of around 1,000,000 carloads this fall, and progressively larger traffic is predicted for 1942 and 1943.

House to Study Means to Protect Small Businesses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Asserting that "thousands of small businesses in the United States may be in grave danger of destruction," House Republican Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts announced today the appointment of a special committee to study their problem.

He said that the committee, to be headed by Representative Halleck (R) of Indiana, would seek means of protecting all businesses from "the confusion which will attend the readjustment of a war-exhausted and bankrupted world to some kind of a peace basis."

"In these chaotic days there is grave danger unless government policies are reversed that small business will be wiped out," Mr. Martin said in a statement. "That would be a deadly blow for America.

"Small businesses employing less than 200 workers each comprise 99 per cent of all business and handle 65 per cent of the nation's commerce. The loss of the major portion of these would be a great calamity and would be especially deadly in the period which will follow the close of the wars."

Mr. Martin declared that small business, deprived of a "fair share" of government contracts, "almost strangled by priorities" and stifled by regulations and taxes, are "hanging on the ropes."

He cited Army calls for bids on serge for uniforms to illustrate his contention that smaller concerns were being barred from competing for defense contracts. The first time, he said, 78 firms submitted bids. The next invitation specified no bids for less than 25,000 yards and only 36 bids were received.

"The third call specified a minimum of 100,000 yards, and of course that restricted the contract to the larger concerns," he went on. "The Army desired the least amount of inspection, and wants to do business with the fewest firms. Unquestionably some time could thus be saved, but we must also consider the consequences. If we destroy the small business enterprises of the country it will be a disastrous price to pay for saving a little time."

American Viscose Earnings Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — American Viscose Corp., controlling interest of which was recently acquired by American banking interests from the former British owners, reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $3,375,201 compared with $4,067,402 in the first half of 1940.

Deducted from the profit was $2,773,000 estimated provision for income and profits taxes as against $1,335,00 in the six months ended June 30, 1940.

Originally a subsidiary of Courtaulds, Ltd., the big British textile concern, American Viscose was transferred to American ownership in connection with Great Britain's sale of investments here to raise dollar exchange for war purchases.

So. Pacific Plans $20,000,000 Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to refund $20,000,000 of short-term loans from banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The company proposes to issue $20,000,000 of serial secured promissory notes with interest rates ranging from 2 to 3¼ per cent.

Through the refunding, the company said, it will obtain the benefit of substantial interest savings. The company plans to pay off an outstanding balance of $7,000,000 due the RFC and $13,000,000 owed to banks. In the past two years, it said, its short term loans had been reduced from $42,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Northrop Aircraft Holds $47,000,000 Plane Orders

HAWTHORNE, Calif. (AP) — Northrop Aircraft Company, which holds construction orders for $47,000,000 worth of airplanes for the United States and Great Britain, announced it would hire 3,000 additional workers by Jan. 1, boosting its personnel to 6,000.

Douglas Aircraft announced Aug. 1 it expects to hire 15,000 additional workers by Jan. 1, bringing its personnel to 47,000, with the ultimate expectation of boosting it to 65,000.

Many Factors Affect Output Of 1942 Autos

DETROIT (AP)—Although plant re-tooling for new model car production was greatly simplified by the fact few mechanical changes were possible for 1942, the formal public presentation of the new vehicles will not be completed any earlier than in previous years.

The usual press previews will begin the latter part of this month and continue well into September. Ford is still assembling 1941 models although the model year ended more than a week ago. The volume of motor assemblies to be attained at the River Rouge factories this week will determine whether the company will carry its 1941 model activities over into next week.

Ford Catching Up

Ford's effort to catch up with all orders on hand before concluding 1941 model work accounted for the bulk of last week's 41,795 output. The remainder came largely from the Hudson and Nash, in production on 1942 models. Elsewhere in the industry plans have been completed for the beginning of new model output, but there is none of the feverish activity that marked the beginning of the 1941 model year, destined to become the second greatest in the industry's history.

The fact that 1942 model production is to be limited by governmental edict probably figures in this attitude to some extent; at the same time, however, there is a noticeable speeding up of activities centering on the motorcar industry's defense work. Many of the previews, in fact, will combine demonstrations of the armament work of the various companies with new car presentations.

Fairly well agreed that the 1942 output volume will not exceed 50 per cent of the approximately 5,250,000 units completed in the model year just closed, trade circles have begun speculating on price listings for the new models. The impression in most quarters is that an increase of around 15 per cent will be decided upon quite generally through the industry.

To Cover Costs

This advance would be designed, according to authoritative sources, to cover increased taxes and labor and materials costs. It may be, however, say some of the trade commentators, that the increases will be modified by curtailing the added equipment that has become standard on most vehicles during the last few years.

Surveys of the used car field indicate a stiffening of prices for late models in some sections and an impression that higher prices will be the rule throughout the field as factory deliveries are cut down during the coming year. Some of the merchandising experts point out, at the same time, that the anticipated higher prices for used cars will be confined mainly to vehicles not more than three years old unless an acute shortage develops.

In that case, said one authority this week, a car even two years old could be expected to bring as much as it did when it was delivered to its initial owner.

Jones Says U. S. To Obtain Tin From Dutch East Indies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced the completion of arrangements whereby this country will acquire 20,000 tons of tin from the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. Jones' announcement said that the Metals Reserve Company had concluded an arrangement with the Banka and Billiton tin interests in the Indies for the shipment of tin concentrates to a new tin smelter now being built at Texas City, Texas.

The Texas City smelter is being constructed for the Metals Reserve Company, an RFC subsidiary, and the Administrator's statement said it would be completed this winter.

Shell Oil to Build New Toluene Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—The Shell Oil Company announced it had let contracts for construction of a toluene plant at its Wood River, Ill., refinery, planning an annual capacity of 4,000,000 gallons of the stuff that makes TNT.

Shell has two other plants, one finished, one building. They are at Houston, Texas.

The announcement said completion of the Wood River plant in about a year would bring Shell's toluene output to 8,500,000 gallons annually, enough for 80,000,000 pounds of TNT. The three plants represent an investment by Shell of more than $3,000,000.

G. E. Machinist Invents New Boring Mill 'Gadget'

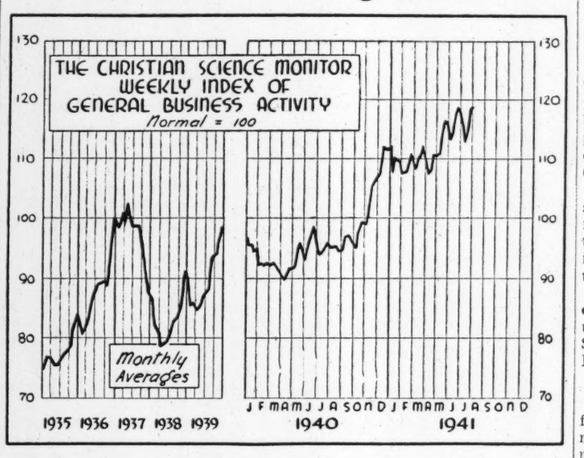
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., (AP)—A Polish-born machinist was credited with devising a boring mill attachment that will speed production of battleship engine bearings at General Electric's plant here.

The worker, Waclaw Dasziewski, made a "gadget" that permits one boring mill to do work that formerly required use of two mills and a lathe.

Given a bonus for his invention, he bought defense savings bonds, General Electric reported.

"I want to do what I can to help America," the company quoted him as saying.

Monitor Index of Business Records New High for Year



Recovering all of its losses of early July, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity reached the level of 118.9 (prel) during the week ended August 2, a new high for the year. This compared with 118.6 a week earlier and 95.8 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Two of the components of the index recorded gains for the week; the third eased slightly. Production of electricity continued its record-breaking advance of recent weeks, surpassing expectations for a seasonal increase. Bank debits outside New York City failed to show the usual mid-summer dip and on an adjusted basis are close to the highest level for the year reached near the end of June.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings declined slightly more than seasonally during the week. This represents the first decline in this item since the middle of May, with the exception of holiday interruptions. Uusually the seasonal downturn in miscellaneous shipments begins around the middle of June, but owing to the heavy movement of defense and consumers goods, the weekly totals continued to show gains.

The recent high level of business activity is being maintained generally, although in some individual lines, declines have been recorded. Steel operations were a half point lower last week, dipping to 98 per cent of capacity. Automobile production dropped sharply as manufacturers changed over to new models. In the fuel industry, both crude oil output and bituminous coal production were lower for the week.

Retail trade is enjoying an exceptionally busy season. Consumer spending which has focused on durable goods in recent weeks shifted heavily to silk merchandise and retailers reported gains in other lines of non-durable goods.

Commodity prices showed further strength during the week.

The following tables gives the combined weekly index of its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	Aug.2* '41	July 26 '41	Aug. 3 '40
Combined Index	118.9	118.6	95.8
Bk debits outside NYC	126.0	125.2	95.0
Elec power production	113.6	112.6	10.29
Misc carloadings	117.2	117.9	89.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market returned to normalcy last week, performing poorly and sliding off to average prices below those achieved on the first million-share of 1940 in early July of the year, and so losing a month's gain. Leadership was poor, consisting largely of low-priced industrials and border-line rails, like Erie when issued and Wabash. Airplane shares were weak on United Aircraft's poor second quarter earnings statement. Steels were weak on the Kearny shipyard strike. Oils were weak on Treasruy suggestions of smaller depletion allowances for income-tax purposes, and silk shares were weak on the cutting off of hosiery production, an obvious forerunner of trouble ahead for other civilian industries. Whatever help the recent inflation talk may have given to the stock market via the commodity market seems to have petered out on the increasing probability that profits will be caught between the pincers of price control (on industrial products) on the one hand and on the other, tax increases, higher raw materials costs, and higher wages.

London Prices Hold

Paradoxically, New York share prices are not doing so well as London prices, currently being sustained by Russian resistance, and Berlin prices, being sustained despite the April dividend limit by the lack of other outlets for spare cash.

New York share weakness is in spite of a continued phenomenal rise in business activity, employment, and retail sales. Contrary to nearly all predictions, the FRB index soared in July another five full points to 162, and the much-predicted day when defense begins to choke off civilian production is again postponed, again the pessimists are predicting a dip, this time for August, but it seems unlikely.

Incidentally, the curious effect of the price control bill, coupled with the silk scare, seems to have been to provoke a sharp further increase in retail buying, somewhat reminiscent of the housewives' speculative buying in September, 1939. This, in turn, appears to be damaging the sales of the new Treasury defense bonds, which may mean that stronger measures are thereby hastened. By the way, sugar prices keep climbing, and though there appears to be no consumers' scare, the trade is obviously stocking up heavily; sugar has already reached the imaginary 110 per cent of parity, but since the price-control bill is still in the talking stage, apparently the only thing the AAA can do, if it has the courage to buck the beet sugar people, is to abandon the sugar quota entirely, even that may not be effective, as world sugar supplies (i. e., Cuban) are tightening.

Steel Output Dips

Steel operations dipped slightly as the scrap shortage is getting acute and the quarrel is sharpening over who is responsible, with OPACS getting a severe criticism from the scrap people for its allegedly obstructive policies. The industry used nearly 30,000,000 tons of scrap in the first half alone, up 50 per cent from the same period of 1940.

Chief auto news was the Sloan statement that the 1943 models will be frozen for the duration, and this year's cars will cost 10 per cent more to build and will sell for 15 per cent more including higher sales taxes.

Crop prices jumped again on farm bloc talk of asking for 120 per cent of parity as a price-control ceiling. The Friday cotton estimate of 10,817,000 bales about equalled trade guesses and is just about equal to the present enormous domestic consumption and minute export trickle. Carry-over, however, will be over a year's supply. It looks like a deal between the farm bloc, the labor bloc and the Republicans, for a price-control bill with weak farm control and no wage control. There is talk the President may veto the freezing of present CCC loan holdings.

Labor Union Deal

The labor unions may make a deal to swap some kind of wage stability for further closed shop gains, which are now their major coal, since the unions seem willing to rest on their laurels as to wage increase except for the railroad men, who are expected to get about a 10 or 15 per cent increase out of their requested 30 per cent.

Treasuries sold off slightly on the Far Eastern crisis. Nevertheless a curious thing is occurring in the gilt-edged bond market. For years it has been rising and falling with excess reserves. Early this year a decline was predicted on the basis of the obviously impending fall in excess reserves. But excess reserves are down almost to $5,000,000, off nearly $2,000,000,000 from the peak, and there has been no corresponding decline in either Governments or tax-exempts. The dearth of new corporate issues is expected to continue through August.

The stock market seems to be returning to its normal war-time trend—downward.

Marshall Field Earnings Increase to 30c Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Marshall Field & Co. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $800,074, equal to 30 cents a common share, compared with $720,697, or 25 cents a share, for the same quarter a year ago.

For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $1,657,967, or 62 cents a common share, compared with $1,575,102, or 58 cents a share, for the first half of 1940.

Net profit for the 1941 quarter was computed after provision of $1,353,885 for Federal income taxes and for the 1941 six month period after provision of $1,815,828 for Federal income taxes. These amounts, the report stated, are based on best available information concerning rates likely to be effective when the 1941 revenue act is passed.

Mexico Pays Another Million to Sinclair

NEW YORK (AP)—H. F. Sinclair, President of Consolidated Oil Corp., announced the payment of another $1,000,000 sum by Mexico to the company toward settlement of the expropriated Sinclair oil lands in the southern Republic.

The August payment brings the total thus far paid by Mexico to $5,000,000. The Republic and the company agreed to a settlement for $8,500,000 last year and Mexico began its series of payments in May, 1940.

May Increase Steel Capacity Still Further

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Office of Production Management was said by officials today to be considering increasing the proposed 10,000,000-ton annual steel capacity expansion program to 15,000,000 tons.

Also under consideration, it was said, is a program for building 25 new Great Lakes ore boats to transport ore from the Minnesota iron range to the blast furnaces of the lower Great Lakes cities.

Steel was placed under full Government priority control Saturday under an order issued by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Defense Priorities Director.

Preliminary Step

This order, requiring that defense needs be placed "uncompromisingly" ahead of civilian demands was regarded as a preliminary step toward rationing of the metal with consequent reduction in the output of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and other durable consumer goods.

Mr. Stettinius worked today on regulations covering priorities for steel alloys, also placed under full priority control. This order increased the likelihood that some items such as kitchenware, hardware, cutlery and cans would be less easily obtainable.

The ore vessels under consideration are 17,000-tonners, as compared with the 12,000-ton vessels which recently have gone into the ore and coal carrying trade. They also would be considerably faster than ships now in use.

Present steel producing facilities are estimated at about 90,000,000 tons a year, but officials said evidence of increasing steel shortages indicated that the 10,000,000-ton enlargement in Bessemer and open-hearth facilities might be insufficient.

Steel has been under three forms of government control, but none of them has been as rigid as the controls applied to some other scarce materials.

It has been on the priorities critical list, which permitted Army and Navy purchasing officers to issue a priority rating for their orders.

It was under inventory control which required processors to file monthly reports with the OPM.

It also was under a general preference order which set up machinery under which buyers would get government aid in obtaining deliveries.

When the big $50,000,000,000 national defense program started, steel company executives, meeting with government officials, believed that steel producing facilities were adequate to provide all the metal needed for both consumer goods industries and for armaments.

Large Production

The nation, in 1940, the year in which the defense program was just starting, used around 66,000,000 tons of steel. Full producing capacity was estimated at around 84,000,000 tons, and new plants with 3,400,000 tons of annual capacity were under construction. It was figured that by operating plants full tilt, between 20,000,000 and 21,000,000 tons of steel over and above civilian requirements could be produced, and that this would be ample for ordnance.

For the automobile industry, the full priority announcement may be particularly bad news. The automobile companies, which in the 1941 model year just ended produced 5,590,000 passenger cars and trucks, almost as many as in the record year 1929, long ago agreed to reduce the 1942 model output by 20 per cent, but with priorities on steels of all kinds, the reduction may be as much as 50 or 60 per cent.

Increased Demand For Raw Wools

Demand for raw wool—both domestic and imported—is stepping up. Prices are firm with fine territory wools of French combing length, and graded, fetching $1.03 to $1.05 a pound, scoured. Fine territory clothing wools, graded, are around 96 to 98 cents, scoured. Original bag fine territory wools are generally a bit under $1.00. These prices are about 23 per cent higher than comparable quotations a year ago.

Renewed interest in wools from overseas is resulting in sales of fine Australian wools, and in considerable quantities, around $1.00 to $1.07, scoured, including duty. South American wools are selling around 97 cents to $1.00 a pound for fine, good combing, including duty, scoured.

Mohair is steady at 62 to 63 cents for adult Texas mohair.

New York Central Seeks To Pay Off Bank Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—In Wall Street, where stories of railroads' misfortune and hard luck circulated widely less than a year ago, eyebrows lifted as the financial news ticker carried a story that New York Central wanted to pay off a $16,000,000 bank loan before maturity—and was having a little trouble in persuading the creditors to accept the money.

The loan is due May 1, 1942, and the terms provided it could not be paid off prior to maturity. The railroad was reported negotiating with the bank group lenders to advance the due date.

Financial circles associated the road's desire to anticipate the loan with the general and sharp recovery in railroad earnings under the stimulus of the defense program.

Takes New Post

Howard M. Hubbard

To become President of the Elliott Company of Jeannette, Pa., makers of power units. Mr. Hubbard has resigned as President and General Manager of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corp.

Retail Merchants Are Stocking Up; Expect Shortages

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Retail merchants are buying just about everything they can get their hands on now in anticipation of a shortage of merchandise and higher prices next fall and winter.

This and increased business activity due to the defense boom has them literally clamoring for goods at the American Retailers' Association convention. Officials of the association, composed largely of retailers in smaller cities, described it as the biggest wholesale buying jamboree in years.

Four floors of a downtown hotel have been turned into show rooms, where more than 400 lines are exhibited. All but a few business sessions were cancelled to give the 5,000 visiting buyers more time for touring wholesale houses and display rooms.

"Merchants everywhere recognize that there is a serious problem at the present time supplying consumer demands," said Mahlon Garber of Columbia, Tenn., president of the association.

Most activity was in the women's wear departments, with dealers appearing especially eager to stock up on silk, woolen and cotton dresses.

The defense boom has given the women's garment business a terrific lift, one wholesaler reported. He said sales of dresses are 40 per cent over last year.

"I never dreamed of such a run," commented Charles Eisenkramer, President of the Fashion Exhibitors of America, Inc. "Customers are buying all the dresses and silk lingerie they can for resale between now and Christmas."

N.Y. Merchants Group Opposes U. S. Tax Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Declaring that the $3,500,000,000 revenue bill of 1941, now before Congress "unfortunately" represents an increase in rates of present taxes rather than any basic revision, simplification or broadening of the base of the present federal tax system, the Merchants' Association of New York was today out with a 4-point criticism of the measure. The report was prepared by the association's committee on taxation and public revenue, headed by Laurence A. Tanzer.

Opposes Tax

The association holds the proposed tax legislation would (1) seriously cripple business at a time when it is being asked to expand its production; (2) create more uncertainty and confusion through needless additional complexities; (3) tend to destroy some of the fundamental institutions which defense efforts are designed to protect, and (4) threaten to destroy the base on which taxes are levied "unless these unsound provisions are modified in favor of a straightforward, simplified and economically sound tax law which by its honesty and fairness will gain the wholehearted support of the people."

Admitting that additional tax revenue is necessary to provide funds to meet the national defense program costs, estimated at $50,000,000,000, the association recommends even larger defense taxes," "excepting insofar as the taxes proposed may be unjust and discriminatory, unnecessarily complicated and uncertain or confusing, or so oppressing as to threaten production and the tax base itself, thereby defeating their very purpose."

Hits 10 P. C. Tax

"It is readily apparent," the report continued, "that the methods employed in raising this vast amount of tax revenue rather than the amounts themselves, coupled with the care exercised by the Administration and Congress in the spending of this vast amount of the people's money, will determine whether the economy of the United States will be able to weather the present world-wide storm successfully."

The association is opposed to retaining and making permanent the 10 per cent "temporary defense tax."

"If the additional revenue is required, it should be obtained by an honest and straightforward increase in the rates of the taxes affected, as is proposed in connection with excise taxes and the declared value excess profits tax," it declares. "This applies not only to income taxes, but also to estate and gift taxes, as well as to the special taxes on personal holding companies."

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the August 16 Issue

WHY THE WORLD CANNOT ESCAPE PEACE — By Tracy Hollingsworth Lay
"World peace, when it arrives to stay, will not come as an invited guest, nor as a soft-winged pigeon with a twig. To most of the world it will look like an ogre . . ." writes a former member of the consular service in this revaluation of international commitments.

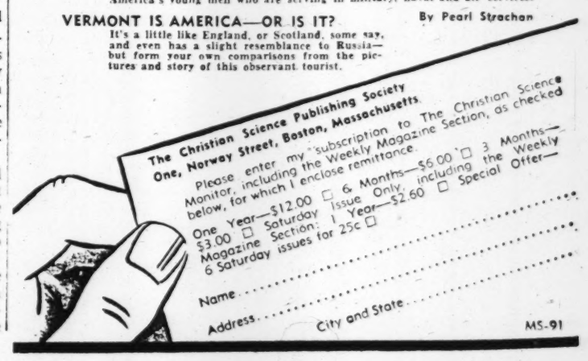
GENERALISSIMO ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT — By Compton Pakenham
Portrait of Hugh Dalton, Director of Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare and author of "Practical Socialism for Britain."

DE GOBINEAU: ANOTHER MAN BEHIND HITLER — By Theodore Maria
Discussion of the history and source of the theories of German race superiority.

THE GREAT STEERING WHEEL CRUSADE — By Harlan Trott
An automotive engineer launches a one-man campaign for highway safety—a return to general use of the right-hand drive in automobiles.

THE SERVICE MAN: HIS SPIRITUAL NEEDS — By Albert Field Gilmore
Analysis of the steps being taken to provide for the spiritual needs of America's young men who are serving in military, naval and air services.

VERMONT IS AMERICA—OR IS IT? — By Pearl Strachan
It's a little like England, or Scotland, some say, and even has a slight resemblance to Russia—but form your own comparisons from the pictures and story of this observant tourist.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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grain Storage Problem From Bumper Crops

CHICAGO (AP) — The American ever-normal granary, full to almost overflowing, is being enlarged to all-time capacity to provide storage space for the record 1941 domestic grain supply, estimated at 6,500,000,000 bushels, including new crops and carryover.

This is about 300,000,000 bushels more grain than farmers, elevator and warehouse men handled last year.

Crop More Valuable

To accommodate this bumper yield, estimated at least 50 per cent more valuable than the 1940 crop considering prices above $1 a bushel for wheat and 80 cents for corn in some markets, the greatest amount of new storage space is being added to farm facilities since government steel bins appeared on the rural scene in 1939 to house Uncle Sam's corn.

Grain trade reports indicate farmers are erecting all types of prefabricated metal and wooden structures to hold the largest amount of grain they ever have attempted to keep off the market. Implement sheds, barn stalls, hog houses, chicken coops and other shelter are being converted and adapted for storage. Portable bins, which can be run right into grain fields, have been popular, while in some areas farmers are being urged to use temporary emergency bins of snow fencing and woven wire rather than pile valuable grain on the ground.

Country elevators also are being expanded and additions are being built to terminal and sub-terminal elevators and warehouses. Grain men estimated the national storage space in all commercial facilities, including idle plants, for approximately 1,550,000,000 bushels was being enlarged by more than 70,000,000 bushels through construction already completed or under way. The capacity of government steel bins was estimated at 136,000,000 bushels.

Need for More Storage

The need for more farm and city storage arises from the fact that the nation's grain facilities, geared through years of practice to handle bumper crops, have been asked to hold almost a record new harvest as well as a carryover exceeding the volume of any previous season. Terminals crowded up to 80 per cent of capacity the first of the month over the nation as a whole must yet take some spring wheat, corn and soybeans but already full or partial embargoes have been proclaimed at many markets. Commercial elevators are compelled to keep certain space open for later crops and for working space.

Farmers apparently are in no hurry to part with their grain because many believe prices will go higher. Whereas wheat is selling a few cents over a dollar at many terminals, the Government will loan as much as $1.15 a bushel here for good grade wheat. Loan rates at other terminals are at corresponding premiums. Farmers who construct new suitable storage space are allowed 7 cents a bushel in addition to the loan rate.

U. S. Gold Imports $6,919,354 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold shipments totaled $6,919,354 in the week ended July 30.

The Commrece Department, reporting this figure, said it was about $2,000,000 more than that of the preceding week, but only half of the week's before that.

Canada accounted for $5,034,888 of the total. The Philippine Islands were next with $965,799.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks remained unchanged during the week at $1,944,513,695.

Silver imports totaled $1,235,260, slightly more than usual. They included $679,916 from Mexico, $210,994 from Canada, and $185,604 from Peru.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15½	17
Bank of New York (14)	336	344
Bankers Trust (2)	53	55
Brooklyn Trust (4)	68½	73½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	97	100
Chase National (1.40)	30½	32½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	45½	47½
Commercial (8)	179	185
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	13¼	14¾
Corn Exchange Bk&T (3)	41½	42½
Empire Trust (3)	45¾	48¾
First National (100)	1470	1510
Guaranty Trust (12)	282	287
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	14¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38¼	40¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¾	53¼
National City (1)	26⅝	28¼
New York Trust (5)	97	100
Public (1½)	29¾	31⅜
Title Guaranty & T	2⅞	3⅛

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	
First National (2)	44½	47
Merchants National (12)	390	420
†New England Trust	400	
National Rockland (2)	67	72
National Shawmut (1)	23	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	240
Second National (4)	138	148
†State Street Trust (8)	303	318
United States Trust (.80)	11	13
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	49	54

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37	39
Continental Illinois (4)	87½	90½

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	123.04	29.73	18.46
Net change	—.36	— 12	— 12
Previous close	126.40	29.85	18.58
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2s 50-48 Mch	103.12	103.12	103.12
50 2s 50-48 Dec	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 2½s 50-49	107.9	107.9	107.9
7 2s 55-53	104	104	104
8 2¼s 56-54	105.16	105.16	105.16
2 2⅞s 60-55	110.22	110.22	110.22
10 2½s 58-56	104.8	104.8	104.8
4 2¾s 63-58	103.26	109.26	109.26
17 2¾s 65-60	110.16	110.10	110.11

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	105⅜	105¼	105¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106	106	106
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	80	80	80
30 Allegheny cv 5s 44	91	90½	90¾
12 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77⅜	77	77¼
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60⅞	60½	60½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
5 Am & For P5s 2030	62	62	62
5 AMIGChem 5½s 49	102½	101⅞	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
1 Am T&T 5½s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
132 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110⅛	110	110
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	60	60	60
9 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106⅜	106½
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105¾
23 A T S F 4s 95	110½	110⅛	110½
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80	80⅛
4 A C Line cll 4s 52	71	69⅞	69⅞
12 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅞	62¼	62¼
3 Atl Dan 1st 4s 48	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
6 B & O 1st mtg 4s 48	63¾	63½	63½
2 B & O 95 st A	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
2 B & O 95 st B	39	39	39
24 B & O 2000 st D	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
52 B & O 96 st F	34¼	34	34
41 B & O cv 60 st	31⅜	31	31¼
7 B & O 5s 48	62⅞	62½	62½
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50½	50¼	50¼
4 B&O S W 50 st	44	43½	43½
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49½	49½	49½
3 Beth Sti 3¼s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Bost&Me 4½s 70	33⅜	33	33
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109	109	109
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
2 Buf R&P 57 st	41½	41½	41½
3 Bush Term 5s 55	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
2 Can Sou 5s 62	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	76½	76½	76½
8 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62½	62½
1 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
10 Celanese 3s 55	100	99¾	100
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15	15	15
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	14	14	14
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64	64	64
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	52⅞	52⅞
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	70⅞	71
1 CR R&B of Ga 3s 42	75	75	75
1 Cen Rit NJ 5s 87	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜
10 Nat Sti 3s 65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	104½	104½	104½
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
2 C B&Q rfg 71 A	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞
4 C B&Q gen 4s 58	81	80⅜	80⅜
3 Chi & Ill inc 97	29	28¾	28¾
3 Ch G W inc 4½s 2038	36¾	36½	36½
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	67	67
4 Chi I&L 6s 66	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
72 C M S P&P 5s 75	11⅜	11¼	11¼
41 C M S P&P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 C M&S P 4½s 89C	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 C M&S P 2½s B	39½	39½	39½
1 Chi & N W 6½s 36	34	34	34
3 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	28¼	28¼	28¼
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
4 Chi & NW 4s '87	27⅞	27½	27½
4 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	14	14	14
7 CRI & P 4s '88	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
37 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13⅜	13	13
2 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
20 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	103	103	103
3 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	97½	97	97
3 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	95	94⅝	94⅝
9 CCC & St L 4½s '77	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 CCC & St L CWM 4s '91	55½	55½	55½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	74½	74½	74½
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	67½	67½	67½
2 Col F & I 5s '70	80	80	80
18 Col & So 4½s '80	22⅝	22¼	22¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	193½	103½	103½
16 ComlMack ins 69 ww	52	52	52
6 Con Edis 2½s 44	106½	106½	106½
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Con Rys 4s 54	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	19½	19½	19½
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	19½	19½	19½
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	107¾	108
20 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54½	54½
2 Del P&L 4½s 69	108	108	108
21 D&RG 4s 36	14½	14⅜	14⅜
12 D&RGWest 5s 78	14	14	14
8 Det Ed 3s '70	107	107	107
1 Dul Missabe & I3½s'62	108½	108½	108½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Elec Auto L 2½s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s'70	103½	103½	103½
9 Erie rfg 5s '67	30	29¾	30
22 Erie rfg 5s '75	30⅜	30	30⅜
35 Erie 1st 4s '96	91¾	91⅛	91⅛
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56	56	56
1 Erie 4½s '57 wi	101½	101½	101½
10 Erie 4s '95 wi	82	82	82
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	116	115	116
42 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50½	49⅞	49⅞
19 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	70	70	70
3 Fonda J & G 2-4s 83 fld	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	59¾	59¾	59¾
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	93½	93½
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	106⅛	106	106
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅜	105	105
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97½	97½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	82	83
2 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	93	92⅝	93
24 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38	38	38
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44	44
16 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅛	11	11⅛
36 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	42¾	42¾
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	43½	43¼	43½
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44¾	44¾
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	52⅜	52½	52½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	47⅜	47	47¼
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¾	42¼	42¼
3 Indnls & Lou 4s 56	25½	25½	25½
15 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	17	17
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16	16	16
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16	16	16
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	41½	41½	41½
16 Int T&T 5s 55	43⅜	43½	43⅜
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
2 Jones&Laugh3¼s 61	99	99	99
5 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	68	68	68
20 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78¼	78	78
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30	30	30
2 Leh & NY 4s 45	50	50	50
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73	73	73
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61	61	61
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	61	61	61
3 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50½	49½	49½
12 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52½	52⅛	52⅛
5 Leh Val 4½s 2033 st	33⅜	33⅛	33¼
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅞	31¼	31¼
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97⅜	97	97
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124	124	124
4 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	105	104⅝	104⅝
9 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	51¾	51¾
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Mich Con 3½s 52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
18 Mich Con Gas 6s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	89¾	89¾	89¾
18 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28½	28	28
5 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	10¼	10¼	10¼
9 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	24½	24	24
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	11¼	11⅛	11¼
24 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27⅜	27½	27⅜
45 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27⅜	27¼	27¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 78G	28½	28¼	28¼
14 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28¾	28½	28½
27 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27½	27½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25⅜	25½	25⅜
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
4 Mor&Esse 5s 55	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
6 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41¾	42
4 NashCha&StL 4s	67⅝	67½	67½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Nat Stl 3s 65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 NYJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
2 NO Tex&Mx5½s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	37	37	37
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43	43	43
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	42	42	42
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	60½	60½
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
6 NYC cv 3½s 52	59½	59	59
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	48¾	48¼	48¼
35 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99¼	99¼	99½
55 NYChiOh&StL 4½s 78	61¾	6-	61¼
140 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	63¾	63½	63½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 78	59	59	59
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55	55	55
18 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28¾	28¼	28½
3 NYNH&H cn 6s 40	46	46	46
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27⅝	27¼	27¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	26	26
11 NYNH&H 4s 57	6½	6½	6½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
4 Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127⅜	127½
6 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104⅛	104	104
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57	57	57
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73⅛	73⅛
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 3½s 65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	82½	82½	82½
5 Pacif Gst 1st 5s 46	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 60	111	111	111
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅞	112½	112½

Foreign Bonds

4 Australia 5s 55	73	73	73
1 Australia 5s 57	73	73	73
2 Australia 4½s 56	67	67	67
3 Brazil 8s 41	20½	20½	20½
5 Budapest 6s 62	6	6	6
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Canada 5s 52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Canada 3¼s 61	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 Chile 6s 60 asd	12½	12½	12½
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36½	36½	36½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
9 Colomb 3s 70	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
2 Copen 5s 52 wd	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Cuba 5½s 45	93½	93½	93½
1 Den 4s 42 wd	64	64	64
2 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	9	9	9
1 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6¾	6¾	6¾
9 Ger Gov 5½s 65 unst	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Ger Gov 7s 49	9⅛	9	9
4 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	5	5	5
1 Lombard El 7s 52	17½	17½	17½
3 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	8⅜	8¼	8¼
4 Met Water 5½s 50	10	10	10
12 Norway 4½s 56	35¼	35	35¼
2 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Peru 7s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
14 Poland 4½s 63 asd	6½	6½	6½
7 Poland 4½s 68 asd	6½	6½	6½
2 Prague 7½s 52	10	10	10
1 Queensld 7s 41	98	98	98
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	20½	20½	20½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	19½	19½	19½
11 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	6	6	6
1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62 wd	6	6	6
1 Urug aj3¾s&s4¼as79	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 3,090,000; previous day 3,127,000; week ago 5,345,250; year ago 2,723,500; two years ago 2,952,700; Jan. 1 to date 1,335,908,275; year ago 972,697,275; two years ago 1,004,772,225.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 11

Europe†

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2340	.2342	‡
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2368	.2387	.4537
Greece—dr'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungar'n—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0225x	.0225x	.0208

South America

Arg'tina—peso‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583

Far East

Japan—yen	.2362x	.2362x	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2525	.2538	*
Shanghai—dol	.0506	.0506	*
Straits—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8900	.8900	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Autto Finance pf	43¾c	Sep. 2	Aug .20

Extras

Beech Nut Pack	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Gen Bottlers	5c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Increased

Gen Bottlers	15c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Vapor Car Heat	75c Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 30

Irregular

Artloom Corp	15c	Sep. 2	Aug. 22
Carey (Ph.) Mfg	10c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Quissett Mill	$1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 8

Regular

Beech Nut Pack	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Brew Corp Am	10c	Sep. 10	Aug. 25
Carey Mfg (Ph)	5 pf		
	$1.25 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Cincin N O & T P Ry			
pf	$1.25 Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Coast Cos G &E pf			
	31¼c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Globe & Rutgers F Ins			
pf	$2.50 S	Sep. 2	Aug. 22
Ogilvie Flour M pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 16
Phila Y & Ash Ry pf			
	$1.75 Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Tenn Corp	25c	Sep. 29	Sep. 12
United Car F	30c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
United Wall Paper F	10c	Sep. 10	Aug. 18
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 23
West Auto Supl	50c Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20

More Air-Conditioned Cars

WASHINGTON—Class 1 railroads and the Pullman Company had 12,511 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation on July 1, 1941, an increase of 525 compared with the number on July 1, 1940, and a gain of 311 since Jan. 1, this year, according to reports just received by the Association of American Railroads. Of the total number of such cars, Class 1 railroads on July 1, this year, had 7,266, or 414 more than last year.

Associated Gas Gross Revenue Shows Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of the bankrupt Associated Gas & Electric Corp., reported that 1940 consolidated gross revenues were $142,900,000, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the $136,500,000 of the preceding year.

Available to A. G. E. Corp., before its expenses, was $12,600,000 compared with $13,300,000 in 1939. Expenses last year were $465,495.

Expense Figures

"The figure for the expenses of the trusteeship and A. G. E. Corp., in 1940 has very little signficance," the report said. "The trustees were not appointed until March, and even at the end of the year, several additions remained to be made to complete their staff organization. The budget estimates for 1941 indicate an expected cost slightly in excess of $60,000 a month, over 70 per cent of which constitutes salaries, wages and allowances.

"It is futile to attempt to evaluate this figure. Every effort has been made to form an efficient, competent, yet not extravagant organization. Much of its activity is performing the normal functions of management, the expense of which must always be borne at some point.

"The elimination of many of the individuals who formerly provided legal services placed a heavy burden on the new legal staff, but the work was done at a greatly reduced cost to the system.

"Because of the variety of responsibilities and duties placed on the trustees, and the frequent identification of the interest of A. G. E. Corp., with interests of various other companies in the system, the direct trusteeship charges are not fairly a measure of the cost of management or of the reorganization. And no satisfactory estimate can be made of offsetting economies accomplished during the year, substantial as they are."

Companies of the Associated Gas, "bending every effort to gear capacity needs to demands of national defense," have completed plans to increase generation by a third by the middle of 1943, Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, trustees of the bankrupt system, announced.

New Capacities

Capacity at the end of 1940 was 1,384,583 kilowatts. An additional 109,500 kw. will have been added by the end of this year and by June, 1943, if deliveries are made on schedule, a further 240,000 will have been added to make the total capacity 1,734,083 kw.

In addition to projects already under way, new capacity ranging from 15,000 to 35,000 kw. will be added at Eire, Pa.; Bayboro, Fla.; Gilbert, N. J.; Greenridge, N. Y.; Westover, N. Y.; Williamsburg, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y., and Alexandria, Va.

The program, the company said, "is by no means static and the operating companies are giving considerable attention to whatever enlargements may become necessary."

Auto Output Still Well Above 1940

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc. estimated that car and truck output this week, marked by changeover operations in most plants, would total 41,795 units. This compares with 62,146 last week and 11,635 at this time last year.

Ward's placed the output of all United States and Canadian automobile plants for the 1941 model year at 5,590,000 cars and trucks. The highest year in the industry's history was 1929 when United States and Canadian output reached 5,620,000 vehicles.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56¼	58¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¼	29¾
American Equitable (1)	21	22½
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13½	15
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	46¾a	48¾a
American Reserve (1e)	13¼	14¾
American Surety (2½)	49½	51

Hull Bans Compromise In Dispute With Japan

Continued from Page 1

forget that "Singapore is a part of Australia's frontier."

Although the growing solidarity of the United States, Australia, and Great Britain in regard to South Asia appears to have impressed Tokyo sufficiently to soften Japanese threats against the Western democracies, observers here believe that this lull is only temporary and that Tokyo, spurred by Berlin, is determined to add new aggression to its recent occupation of French Indo-China.

Meanwhile, contradictory reports on the temper of the French Government at Vichy continue to reach officials here. Whereas week end reports told of a French intention to join Germany in an offensive and defensive pact against the Soviet Union, the latest word says that Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain is still determined to limit Franco-German "collaboration" to the terms of last year's armistice.

Officials here frankly admit not knowing which report is correct, although the American Ambassador to Vichy, William D. Leahy, is known to be exerting every persuasive pressure to bolster Marshal Pétain's resistance to German demands.

During the past week, restrained optimism has alternated with profound pessimism here as regards Vichy's intentions. The moderate satisfaction felt at the receipt of the Vichy note reiterating its determination to preserve French colonies intact, was immediately offset with a report, later modified, that Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Vichy delegate-general in Africa, had been made directly subordinate to anglephobe Vice-Premier Francois Darlan.

No responsible State Department official would say publicly or privately what, if anything, this Government intended to do if Vichy acceded to German demands for the use of French bases. The State Department has studiously confined itself to pointing out that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles recently warned France against giving away its empire piecemeal, saying that Ameican relations with France would be determined accordingly.

There is no confirmation of reports that the United States will sever diplomatic relations with Vichy and regocnize the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the event that Vichy opens North Africa and Dakar to German armed forces. There is, on the other hand, absolutely no assurance that this will not be the case. It is believed that American action in such a situation would be governed by London's wishes.

In a move to expedite the shipment of needed goods to Latin America, Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, established a central clearing office to handle these goods and has asked that all possible priorities be issued for goods destined for the 20 Latin American republics.

Asserting that the moves were necessary "in the interest of hemisphere defense," General Maxwell explained that American exporters and foreign importers would be able to submit to the newly-established office reports and suggestions on goods essential to the economic life of America's New World neighbors.

"We have recognized that the economic well-being of our neighbors is an integral part of the hemisphere defense program," General Maxwell said.

". . . I am now advised that the pressure upon our production facilities resulting from our national defense program is resulting in the unavailability of industrial and consumer goods for delivery to the other American republics. This threatens serious dislocations in their economies. In the interest of hemisphere defense, therefore, it now appears desirable to give the vital requirements of these republics such priority as may be necessary to maintain their industrial and economic stability provided that there should be no prejudice to the national defense program of the country."

Blacker List

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11 (AP)—The United States black-list of firms and individuals in Mexico suspected of dealing with the Axis powers eventually will include at last 2,000 names, it was learned today.

To date only 300 agencies have been placed under Washington's export ban because of their Nazi-Fascist connections, but the United States Embassy is exercising every effort to plug all loopholes in President Roosevelt's economic offensive.

U. S. Shipyards Speed Schedule of Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — A marked speed up in the construction of merchant and naval vessels has led Administration officials to predict that America's current shipbuilding program will be finished far in advance of what was believed possible six months ago.

This optimism is reflected in Navy Department's announcements that, if no serious labor troubles intervene, America's two-ocean Navy will be substantially finished in 1944, instead of in 1946 as originally estimated.

At the same time, officials of the United States Maritime Commission predict that if the current rise in merchant ship construction continues, this country will build 7,000,000 tons of such shipping in 1942 and again in 1943.

Estimates Exceeded

These Commission figures are slightly above the estimates announced publicly, but represent the Commissions' expectations. A month ago, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, said that "in 1942, when the peak of construction will be reached, the estimated production is 6,642,649 deadweight tons; of this 5,593,249 is tonnage under Maritime Commission contract, 463,600 under private contract and 585,800 under direct British contract.

"For the year 1943, the estimated production is 6,552,871 deadweight tons, of which 6,366,671 is for Maritime Commission contract, and 186,200 is for private account.

"These estimates indicate that production in 1942 and 1943 will reach an average of approximately two ships a day," Admiral Land announced.

It is further pointed out that the slight drop in estimated tonnage from 1942 to 1943 is based on contracts let about a month ago and does not indicate any drop in productive capacity, which, it is held, can be stepped up in 1943 if necessary.

Shipyards Busy

At the same time, the American Bureau of Shipping has announced from New York that on Aug. 1 American shipyards had a total of 945 merchant vessels of an aggregate 5,883,570 gross tons under construction of contract.

During the month of July, eight seagoing vessels aggregating 59,895 tons were completed, while six vessels of 51,300 tons were launched, the Bureau discloses.

A break-down of the ships and tonnage under construction and contract shows 582 cargo ships of 4,117,240 tons, 140 tankers of 1,424,660 tons, 23 passenger-cargo ships of 205,200 tons, and many other categories of smaller craft. Of the total of 945 ships, 748 are ocean-going vessels with an aggregate of 5,698,510 gross tons. These figures include the 60 ships being built under British order, although many of the rest are expected to go to Britain under lend-lease.

U. S. Is Urged to Drop Vichy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — Severance of diplomatic relations with "the France of Vichy" and recognition of the Free French movement of Gen. Charles De Gaulle were urged on President Roosevelt by the Union of Democratic Action today. The appeal was in the form of a letter signed by liberals and progressives of many walks in life.

The communication charged that the "Men of Vichy" had delivered anti-Fascist fighters to Germany and Spain; allowed Syria to be a stepping stone in Hitler's plan of conquest; were building a trans-Ukharan railway with slave labor of anti-Fascist refugees for the accommodation of the Nazi military; had taken up Nazi racial theories, and handed over their most strategic bases in the Pacific to the Japanese "to enable that Axis partner to threaten gravely the British Empire in the East and divert the rising power of the United States.

"Despite these crystal-clear evidences of servile and dangerous collaboration with Berlin, our government has seen fit to maintain cordial relations with the Vichy Government and to ignore the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle," the letter declares.

"Does our government expect to be any more successful in buying off these Fascists than it has been in buying off Japan, which has fought the cause of democracy with our oil; or in buying off Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who having accepted our 'bribe,' now laughs in our face and brazenly moves to turn all Latin-America against us?"

"We respectfully ask you, therefore, in the name of our common struggle, to place the Government of the United States on the side of its allies, the Free French, rather than with the Vichy agents of Adolf Hitler. Specifically, we ask that our State Department immediately break off diplomatic relations with the Pétain-Weygand Government of France."

Signers of the letter include Herbert Agar, Louis Untermeyer, Van Wyck Brooks, Reynhold Neibuhr, Julius Hochman, Sherwood Eddy, Samuel Grafton, Mary E. Woolley, Alex Rose, Pierre van Paassen, Dorothy Kenyon, George S. Counts, Waldo Frank, Freda Kirchwey, Rex Stout, Ludwig Lore and Lewis Mumford.

Nazi Ship Watched In Sinking Threat

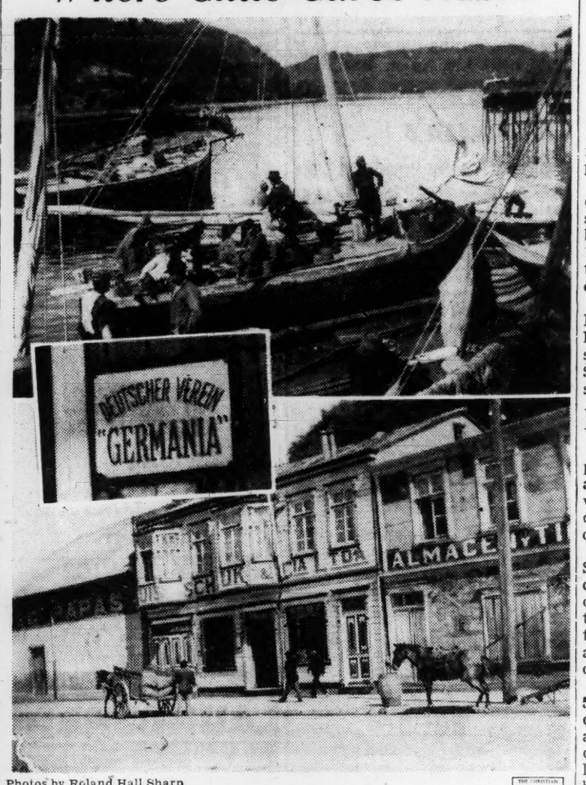
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (AP)—The former German steamer Arauca was under close scrutiny after immigration authorities had arrested a seaman whom they said threatened to sink the vessel before it could be transferred to a Mobile, Ala., drydock.

The ship, soon to be placed in South American service by the Federal Maritime Commission, is due to be moved to the Alabama port soon for reconditioning.

Immigration Inspector R. O. Scott said the seaman, listed as Edward Hall Haroldson, is a Norwegian who professed sympathy with the Nazi regime.

The Arauca was chased into Port Everglades in 1939 by a British cruiser.

Where Chile Curbs Nazis



Photos by Roland Hall Sharp

In Southern German Colony

One of the many German stores in Puerto Montt where Chilean police have arrested Nazi agents. Inset, sign outside the German Club at Puerto Varas. Top, native boats at Puerto Montt, rail terminus for region southward to Straits of Magellan.

Chile Joins Americas' Drive By Arresting German Agents

Continued from Page 1

zones in southern South America. Its rivers lead into the interior. The Uruguay connects with the sections of southern Brazil where there are some 800,000 Germanic residents.

Argentina also drove its probe of Nazi activities into the interior at Córdoba, midway to the Andes.

Foreign Office sources in Buenos Aires disclosed that the German Government had promised not to distribute in Argentina the large packages of propaganda matter which arrived on a Japanese vessel. During my last trip to South America several examples of similar propaganda were handed to me by people who had received them in the mail.

Chile's agents today were translating German documents seized in the south of Chile. Judge Raul Valdebenito ordered additional members of the German Sports Club, Landesgruppe, arrested after five Nazis had been questioned extensively.

Immediate Crisis Denied

Chile will take "all necessary measures to defend the country's democratic institutions," declared Arturo Olvarria, Minister of the Interior. He denied rumors that evidence had been uncovered of an immediate attempt against the Government.

Francisco Sepulveda, Socialist Governor of the southern Province of Llanquihue, is taking a leading part in the exposé. Puerto Montt, Provincial Capital, is the center of police action.

At Puerto Varas, rail terminus for the trip across Chile's superb lakes, the local Nazi leader was arrested, with four others. Raids were made in neighboring towns of Frutillar and Llanquihue.

Those held will be tried on charges of belonging to "a militarized organization" with intent to subvert Chile's institutions, according to Osvaldo Sagues, chief of the Police Investigations Department in Santiago.

60,000 Germans in Chile

The towns of Puerto Montt and Puerto Varas tap a region settled two or more generations ago by Germans. During the 17 years after 1848, some 2,000 came. According to the best estimates today there are about 60,000 Germanic people in Chile, mixed and unmixed.

During a trip to the southern region in 1938, this writer talked with several of the Germans, and found them divided on Naziism. Some of them had never seen the Reich, or had willingly merged in their new citizenship as Chileans. But the Nazi agents were hard at it then, and had been ever since Hitler in 1933 rose to dominance over Germany.

In Puerto Montt and Puerto Varas you feel the grandeur of this region. Small boats put in from the islands that lead away southward toward the Straits of Magellan. There are uncut forests, ice fields hundreds of miles long, and misty peaks. Osorno's white cone, and other volcanoes, brood over lakes of glacial blues.

Such is the setting for Chile's first decisive action against the Nazis.

Wider Neutral Area?

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug 11 —The permanent inter-American Neutrality Commission has voted to recommend to the American republics that they extend their territorial waters from three miles to 12 miles and exercise complete sovereignty over the widened zone.

The recommendation was a Chilean proposal and the action was disclosed by the Chilean Ambassador, Mariano Fontecilla, a Commission member. Uruguay had proposed that territorial waters be extended 25 miles.

Cabinet Quits

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 11 (AP) —The Colombian Cabinet resigned in a move interpreted by observers as an opening step toward bridging a split in the Liberal (Administration) Party prior to forthcoming Presidential elections.

President Santos indicated he would not act on the resignations until after the Liberal Party convention which opens Saturday.

Mexico to Aid Canal Traffic

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mexico will rebuild an old railroad across the Tehuantepec Isthmus and provide reserve fuel stocks near both ends of the Panama Canal against possible United States entrance in the war.

The railroad, which would carry freight between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans if the Panama Canal should be restricted by war measures or damaged by bombs, can be overhauled in four months, it was announced. The Goverment will spend about $2,400,000 on the 190-mile line which now carries limited traffic and has had frequent wrecks.

President Manuel Avila Camacho ordered immediate transport across the Isthmus, to Salina Cruz on the Pacific, of stocks from the 335,000 barrels of reserve fuel oil now in Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic. This will permit shipping which formerly refueled in California to obtain fuel in Mexico.

President Avila Camacho has ordered work started at once, an official bulletin said, to handle traffic diverted from the Canal by wartime restrictions or actual military damage, the National Railways said they would completely re-track and re-ballast the right-of-way so that it could carry 80 heavy freight trains daily.

Ships will be loaded and unloaded at Salina Cruz on the Pacific and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic for transshipment of their cargoes across the Isthmus.

"Solution of the transportation problem across the Isthmus will not only benefit the country but will signify genuine co-operation in the problems which weigh upon the American continent because of the war," the bulletin said.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Sidney (First Church): New Tivoli Theater, Castlereagh Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 14.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., Aug. 22.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, Maplewood and Saint Andrews Place, 3 p. m., Aug. 23.

San Francisco (Ninth Church): The Empire Theater, West Portal Avenue and Vicente Street, 12:10 p. m., Aug. 21.

Illinois

Wilmette: Wilmette Amphitheater, Lake Front, foot of Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 21.

Maine

Camden: Church Edifice, 2 p. m., Aug. 17.

Massachusetts

Gloucester: Independent Christian Church, Universalist, Middle Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 17.

Nevada

Carson City: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 18.

New Mexico

Las Vegas: Church Edifice, 905 Sixth Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 17.

New York

Chautauqua (auspices First Church, Silver Creek): Norton Memorial Hall, 2:15 p. m., Aug. 17.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m. Aug. 22.

Rhode Island

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 18.

Wisconsin

Oconomowoc: Oconomowoc High School Auditorium, Summit Avenue, 3 p. m., Aug. 17.

Hull Urges Extension Of Draft Term

Continued from Page 1

might very well defeat the proposal.

On the other hand, other forecasters say 40 Republicans will support the measure, which might be enough to put it over. If the 18-month extension is defeated, the leaders will try for a 12-month extension.

The Senate resolution adopted last week wipes out a 900,000 limitation, authorizes discharge of selectees over 28, and provides a $10-a-month pay increase for all soldiers after one year.

Purchase Tax Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A purchase tax on nonessential articles was suggested by the Investment Bankers Association today as an alternative to stiff increases in income taxes.

In a statement presented to the Senate Finance Committee by Harcourt Amory of Boston, Chairman of its Federal Taxation Committee, the Association said that the tax should exempt such purchases as food, rent, gas, electricity, and children's clothing.

The Association suggested that a 5 per cent tax be imposed on purchases of a second category of articles—those falling between the classification of necessities and luxuries. A 10 per cent tax would be paid on purchases of luxury items.

Revenue Estimated

Mr. Amory estimated such a tax, similar to one now in operation in Great Britain, would yield $602,200,000 in additional revenue.

The witness said that House-approved increases in income taxes were "too sudden" and suggested that the total increase be limited to 40 per cent, instead of the projected 48 per cent. This would cut the yield from the House-approved income levies from $2,151,900,000 to $1,803,800,000, Mr. Amory estimated.

The witness also suggested that the income tax base be broadened, that rates be increased somewhat on incomes between $2,000 and $10,000, that liquor and tobacco taxes be further increased, and that estate and gift taxes be retained at present levels.

"It is difficult to see why a man should be penalized for dying in a depression or in a national emergency," Mr. Amory said.

Telegraph Taxes

J. C. Willever, First Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared a spokesman for domestic telegraph and cable companies in urging modification of proposed increases in telegraph and cable taxes.

The present tax on telegrams is 5 per cent and on cablegrams 10 cents each. The House-approved bill would impose graduated taxes beginning at 5 cents for messages which cost between 25 and 50 cents, increasing to 25 cents for messages costing between $2.01 and $2.50 plus 5 cents for each additional 50 cents or fraction of 50 cents.

Company estimates, Mr. Willever said, were that such a tax would mean an average increase of 151 per cent in the levies on telegrams and a 346 per cent increase in the case of cablegrams.

The witness asked that the tax on telegrams be fixed at not more than 10 per cent and that on cablegrams at 5 per cent.

"The same consideration," he said, "which prompted omission of a tax on freight shipments because they are so largely made in pursuance of business, should supplement the plea of the telegraph carriers that the tax on telegrams and overseas messages shall not be unduly increased lest their traffic be so affected that they will be unable to function in an adequate and satisfactory manner.

"It is the considered opinion of the industry that the traffic will not stand so heavy an impost and that, if the tax is increased to the extent proposed in this bill, there will be a further diversion of traffic to the airmail, which, in addition to being heavily subsidized by the Government, is not subject to any tax."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10.15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

7:30 p. m., WRUL 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 12.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 17.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Oct. 5.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Aug. 24; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Aug. 17; Sept. 21; Oct. 19.

Henderson Sees Housewives As 'Policemen' of Price Fixing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Individual housewives and other consumers will be counted upon to be "price policemen" if the price-fixing bill before Congress is approved, Leon Henderson, OPACS chief, told the House Banking and Currency Committee today.

The Federal Price Administrator said he thought violations of price ceilings set under the law could be detected and dealt with locally by State and local defense committees.

Described by Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts as a former "inquisitor of business" who now intends to be "sweet and reasonable," Mr. Henderson interjected that he would be "reasonable, yes, but sweet, no."

"If you're going after criminals, sweet wouldn't be the way," he explained. "If they want somebody sweet for this job they'd better get somebody else. I think price regulation is serious business."

How It Will Work

This is the way enforcement of the price control act will work:

If your hardware dealer charges you more for an electric refrigerator, for instance, than the maximum price fixed by the Government you are entitled either to bring suit within six months to rescind the sale, or bring an action for $50 or three times the difference between the lawful price and the price charged you, whichever is larger. If the dealer loses the suit, he will have to pay "reasonable" attorneys' fees and costs.

If you fail to bring suit or action in six months after you get the refrigerator, the President himself, may within the succeeding six months, bring such action in your behalf.

The recourse is provided not only to the housewife or final consumer but to "any person selling a commodity" and selling is defined as including "sales, dispositions, exchanges, leases, and other transfers, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing."

What of the producer who feels that the Government ceiling set on his refrigerator is too low?

The law provides that within 60 days he may file with the price-fixing authorities written complaint asking adjustment and citing his reasons. Within the next 30 days, the Price Administrator must take some action on his protest. If he is not satisfied with the decision, he may within the next 30 days ask for review by a special emergency court of appeals, to consist of three or more appeal judges designated by the Chief Justice of the United States. If the manufacturer is still dissatisfied, he may take his case to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Henderson has assured the House Committee during his week of testimony that if he is made Administrator of the proposed law, he will not attempt to fix an overall ceiling on all commodities, even though he has that power. By fixing maximum prices on a few key commodities that compete with defense manufacture, he believes the price level generally will be kept in line.

Under the law, products on which a ceiling have been fixed can be especially labeled and their manufacturers licensed. By lifting its license the Government can make outlaw firms out of non-complainants. Willful violation of the act is punishable by imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

The ceiling price, Mr. Henderson has assured the committee, will include a "reasonable profit" based on the industry's rate of profit over a period of years.

Republican members of the committee are recommending that price-fixing be entrusted to a committee of five instead of to a single administrator.

Non-Employing Proprietor May Be Picketed in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Labor has the right to peacefully picket an establishment even where the proprietor employs no labor. This was the five to four decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of this State in the action of Maggie O'Neil, Seattle apartment house owner, brought against the Building Service Employees' Union in that city.

The Court took the stand that this opinion was in conformity with that of the United States Supreme Court which, in the Swing case of Chicago, held that the right of labor unions to picket a place of business and convey information that such place was unfair was guaranteed them under the free speech clause of the Constitution.

Spokesmen for the union declare that they did not picket Mrs. O'Neill, as claimed, to coerce her to join the union, but because, to their knowledge, she did employ help which was eligible to union membership. The case against the union was dismissed in the King County Superior Court and the dismissal, appealed by the plaintiff, was sustained by the State Court. Union men declare that it reached the higher court on a technicality and that the issue was not one of picketing a proprieter who hired no labor.

Whatever was the history of the case in the lower courts, the decision of the Supreme Court is looked upon by many as drastic and capable of a too broad interpretation. As suggested in the minority opinion of the Court, it might even reach to the man mowing his own lawn or the woman doing her own housework.

Beauty-Utility Interests Grip Over West's Gorge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASCADE LOCKS, Ore.—A debate, to determine whether the beauty of the Columbia River Gorge—a tourist attraction—shall be retained and protected or sacrificed to expanding industry, is under way here.

The question is argued both pro and con by representatives of labor organizations, civic leaders, and Legislators from both Washington and Oregon.

The 1941 Legislatures of both Washington and Oregon passed laws which established interim committees, the duties of which were to aid municipalities along the Columbia's shores to obtain new industries. A meeting of the interstate committee brought forth some strange reactions.

Senator Coe McKenna, Republican, from Portland, Chairman of the Oregon section of the committee, told the group of civic and labor leaders that it was the committees duty to encourage the obtaining of new industries rather than discouraging them.

The City of Cascade Locks submitted a statement which stressed the point that all industrial development within the Gorge should be studied thoroughly to the extent that, upon construction of the necessary facilities, the fishing and tourist industries be in no way disturbed.

To offset this request, a representative of labor unions informed the meeting that "regardless of what industries might do to the beauties of the Columbia Gorge, the pocketbook comes first." Still others from Washington expressed their willingness to scrap the fishing industry if it would mean the construction of a permanent factory.

The majority opinion read, in part: "If a labor union has the legal right to picket, as unfair to organized labor, the place of business of an employer who refuses to compel his employees to join a union, it logically follows a labor union has the legal right to go a step farther and peacefully picket the place of business of a person who has no employee—one doing business as an individual proprietor."

The minority opinion, referring to the State Court's interpretation of the United States Supreme Court's ruling said: "If that is to be the law, then I think the time has come when we should have less speech and more freedom."

Freighters on Order In July Totaled 945

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The American Bureau of Shipping reported there were 945 merchant vessels on ways or on order in American shipyards during July.

Eight vessels, including six freighters and two tankers, were completed last month, the bureau said, and for the first seven months of the year, 48 ships of 386,684 gross tons were finished. This included 32 freighters, 13 tankers and three passenger craft.

Of the vessels under construction in July, 62 of 427,600 tons were for Great Britain.

The bureau said the volume of seagoing merchant tonnage did not rise because all but one of 83 ships added to the bureau's list for July comprised such small craft as barges and towboats.

Cincinnati Ponders Four-Way Nickel

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP) —It was frankly a publicity gag, but it has police and city officials guessing.

Four new miniature automobiles were put in one parking space and only one nickel was dropped in the meter.

Did the nickel pay for the whole space or for just one car?

Police Chief Eugene T. Weatherly's first reaction was that the car parked nearest the meter parked legally, but the other three could be tagged, one for illegal parking and the two on the outside for double parking.

Safety Director Harry Wernke averred it was a "definite violation for more than one car to park in a space," but City Solicitor John D. Ellis observed "there is no specific prohibition in the ordinance against parking more than one car."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two housemen, also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 813, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen, refrigeration, gas and electricity included; private house; $40.00. Ground floor, telephone service. References.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young man and mother wish furnished or unfurnished apt. October 1. Telephone Emerson 0199.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SIGHT-SEEING trips arranged, special rates all black cars. BROOKLINE TAXI, Aspinwall 0704 (Mass.)

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $14 up; also cottages by brook for rent; $12-$30 weekly; also season rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. FUR SPECIALIST—

CHARLES E. MORRIS

328-330 7th Avenue—Corner 29th

On the 4th Floor, N. Y. LOngacre 5-4042-8-9

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE man counsellor, Christian Scientist preferred, in private coeducational school for special children; draft exempt, to care for one physically handicapped boy; knowledge of athletics and sports for work with a group. Deanwood School, Box 153, Shelton, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Historical Washington Square—Excellent transportation facilities; master bedroom with private bath for woman; $12.00 weekly. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (Cor 99th St.) (Apt. 9B)—Large, double or single; well furnished; pleasant outlook; homelike.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT wishes permanent position, light housework; elderly people preferred; good home essential; country, quiet. Box W-19, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED Protestant woman desires position as housekeeper; capable taking full charge. Mrs. Lena Miller, 7720 Edgerton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN desires to read aloud or shop, attend to telephone or relieve practical nurse with light duties. 50 cents an hour. REBECCA FERNALD. Tel. evenings Com. 9086.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Fine summer home on Lake Winnipesaukee; complete set-up of buildings; 4-car garage, boat house, beach; all conveniences; open and ready for immediate use; ready for inspection, of details mailed. C. W. ESTABROOK, Realtor, Wolfeboro, N. H.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone METropolitan 9611

Maine

AUBURN

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Stokol-Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-4624 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers
J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

CAMERAS . . .
New and used, "still" and "movie." All standard models: Kodak, Agfa, Filmo, etc. Trade-ins. Budget terms available.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE ST. PORTLAND, ME.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Mid-Summer
Furniture Sale
OCCASIONAL TABLES
7.95
BARREL CHAIRS
34.75
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brentwood Sweaters
100% wool
Sleeveless $1.95
Pull-over style 2.95
Coat style 4.95
in a wide range of colors
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

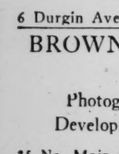
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CAPITOL OIL COMPANY
2 HALL STREET TEL. 545-W
J. A. STODDARD, Mgr.

Restyling of Fur Coats
a great accomplishment here!
HARRY G. EMMONS

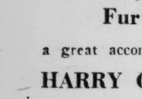
DOVER

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream.
Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street


F. W. NEAL & CO.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oil, Mowing Machines, Garden Tools, Seeds for Vegetables and Flowers

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73


Groceries and Meats
Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

PALM BEACH SUITS
Now Only $13.95
at
FARNHAM'S
LOTHROP FARNHAMS CO.
432 Central Ave., on the Bridge Tel. 230

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOFFSTOWN

GEORGE E. OFFUTT

Don't miss having MRS. OFFUTT'S Homemade Beans and Brown Bread Every Saturday Night

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Finest Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

FEARON'S Inc.

20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Special for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St.

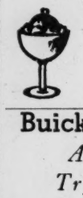
Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Estimates Gladly Given on Any Work
Wood, Brick, Stone or Concrete
Call 4248
Swanburg Construction Co.
61 Amherst Street

R. HECKER and CO.
Quality and Service
A phone call at Hecker's will assure you of the best in food and meats
PHONE 2130
Save Your Time and Gasoline
191 DOUGLAS STREET

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.



The Best Milk for All
from
Our Modern Dairy
Delivered to Your Door
Phone 1637-J
PORTER'S MILK and CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Vacationing in New Hampshire!
Stop for Gas, Service, Road Information and Rest Rooms
Route 3, just north of business district
TALFORD BLUE SUNOCO
ELM and LANGDON

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	A	R				S	W	I	M
L		M	U	M		A	P	E		I
A	T		G	I	L	D	A		L	L
C	O	G		N		A		S	E	A
K	O	R	A	N		L	E	M	O	N
		A		E	G	G		O		
R	O	S	E	S		I	N	C	A	S
O	U	S		O		S		K	I	P
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O	H	I	O				W	R	E	N

777

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

CHARLES E. TRAFTON AGENCY, G/A
TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY
Insurance of Every Description
39 Congress Street Tel. 61
ELINORE F. TRAFTON, Mgr.

Easy Washing Machine
a famous, nationally known washing machine with highest quality construction at a new surprisingly low price.
$49.95 to $159.95
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Open evenings 301 State Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your New
BUICK
or Dependable Used Car See
PHIL BORDEN
at
MAIN BUICK CORP.
53 Mathewson Street GA 5268

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
Pens Repaired
Films and Cameras
1021 King Street Alex. 3645

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

Save in the August Fur Event
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

GEO. M. OWEN
Printer
2418 Granby St. Phone 22239

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compeco DYE WORKS Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

DIAL 8121
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Garland
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
303 FRANKLIN ROAD

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

ESSO
Leave your car for
Washing and Greasing
at the
Robertson Esso Service
4th Ave. and Stockton St. Ph. 29-621

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

Luxurious Furs at Savings
AUGUST FUR SALE
Aug. 14-15-16
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg, W. Va. and Elkins, W. Va.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290. 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478. 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

See the Special Values in Our
GREAT AUGUST
FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress
Home Lovers' Convenient Terms
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO. Ltd.
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar, Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Electric Fans and Appliances
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.

McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs; wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

If it's Piece Goods it's MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Wools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges; comfortable. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own material made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 - £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 7 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone: Western 0131.

CUMBERLAND MANSIONS

Bryanston Square, London, W. 1. Opposite Christian Science Church. 2 minutes Reading Room. Quiet surroundings, spacious unfurnished flats, C.H.W. 3-6 bedrooms, 2-3 Reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Rentals £160-£300 p.a. Apply Estate Office, 19, Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1. PAD. 3341.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3800.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet, sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

LONDON, S. W. 14.—Rooms, single or double; meals if required; opportunity to learn French. DELLIER, 29, Fitzgerald Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Large furnished room in ground-floor mansion flat; use kitchen and bathroom. C. H. W. 25/- p. w. 4, Gordon Mansions, Torrington Place, W. C. 1. MUSeum 6715.

PUTNEY 11, Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional) 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets with P. O. telephones; from 35/-. J. Thomson, 13, Beaufort Gdns., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3. Tel. 4740.

LONDON—COMFORT. Quietness. Cleanliness can be found at 16, Cliveden Place, S. W. 1. 1 minute from Sloane Square Station.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR: repair specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone: WIM. 3581.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE, *Tailors*
Naval, Military and Civil
UNIFORMS A SPECIALITY
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Gives lessons in correct SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9
Cunningham 1818

UPHOLSTERERS

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc., these brighter days. 52 Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER: 25 years' experience. W. MORTON, 182 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
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Daily Features Page

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Surprise Party

Muskoka, Ontario.

The dwelling of an elderly couple burnt to the ground and the fire spread so quickly that, in spite of friendly assistance, not an article was rescued. It seemed that everything needed to make a home had vanished.

Neighborly kindness had not vanished, however, and soon it was being manifested in practical manner. The men of the locality got together and in a short while, with many hands helping, a comfortable little cottage had been erected. The women conferred with one another and agreed to give household goods that could be spared.

A few weeks later, having been invited to a "surprise party" on a certain evening in the new house, the couple arrived to find that the "surprise" was for them. They were asked to accept the place and all that it contained. And it contained everything, large and small, that was needed to make a home!

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Nazi have a reasonable explanation for the slowing down of their drive into Russia. Their armies have encountered bad rains, bad roads, and bad Reds.

Los Angeles Times: An Atlantic locomotive whistle jammed, and a lot of people thought war had been declared. Others thought it was Harold Ickes making a speech.

Punch ©: A paper-chase was held recently by a Midlands athletic club. Owing to the shortage, the procedure nowadays is to release a piece of paper in a stiff breeze and then everybody chases it.

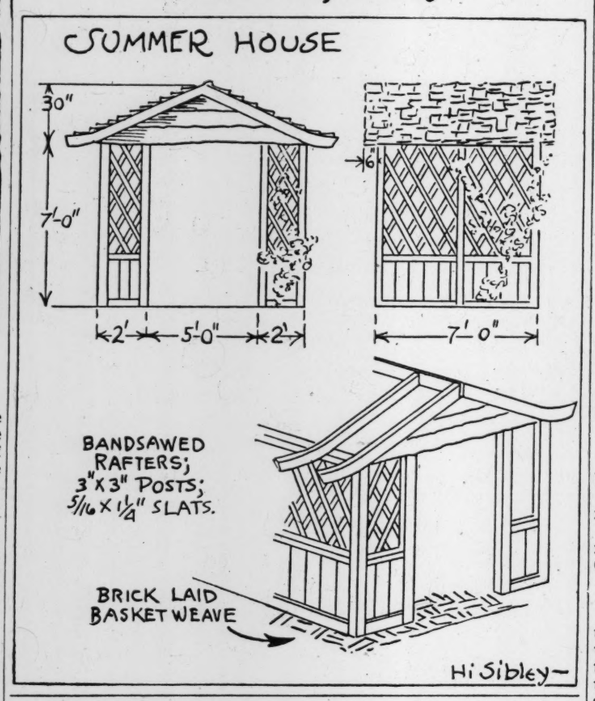
St. Louis Star-Times: "A woman walks two miles in preparing a meal." That's the result of inefficiency. She could reduce the mileage by 80 per cent by keeping the can opener and canned goods in the same compartment.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The second largest lake in New Hampshire, it is just northwest of Lake Winnepesaukee.
2. The sole political party in Spain.
3. A narrow scenic defile near Moorefield, West Virginia, with mountains on either side; in 1756, a battle with the Indians took place here from which only one white man escaped.
4. A United States Army fort, 9 miles from Pensacola, Florida.
5. On the coasts of the East and West Indies and South America. A long narrow raft of logs often with an outrigger.
6. Costa Rica, in Central America.
7. Northeastern Asia; 2,900 miles to the Gulf of Tartary.
8. Alaska; 15,900 feet.
9. An important trading center and transport route junction in Syria, 140 miles northeast of Damascus; located on the northern pipeline from the Mosul oil fields.
10. New York City.

Make It Yourself



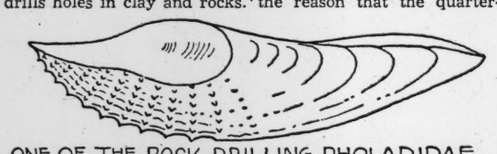
Did You Ever Wonder

How the Oyster-Like Pholad Drills Holes in Stone?

Most of us are familiar with the saying and the fact that "constant dripping wears away the stone." But despite this familiarity, it may still be a bit astonishing to learn that a soft-bodied, oyster-like bivalve—called the "pholad"—actually drills holes in clay and rocks, wear away even granite steps, so the long-continued rubbing of shell against rock drills a hole of sizable dimensions.

The adult rock-drilling pholad is not given to wandering. Once within the rock, he stays put, for the reason that the quarter-inch hole through which he entered is far too small to permit the egress of a grown-up mollusk.

—W. P. Keasbey



ONE OF THE ROCK-DRILLING PHOLADIDAE SHOWING SPINES FOR GRINDING ROCK

In the case of the pholad, the wearing away of the stone cannot possibly be by dripping, for the drilling is done beneath the surface of the ocean. It has been suggested by some that perhaps the pholad secretes an acid or other chemical which serves to soften and eat away the rock he wishes to drill.

This explanation, however, runs into the objection that any chemical sufficiently violent in its action to disintegrate rock would also probably wreak havoc on the pholad's relatively soft lime shell.

The process, then, is thought to be one of grinding. The drilling begins when the pholad is so tiny that a rock passage about a quarter inch in diameter suffices for an entryway. Once within the rock, Mr. Pholad grows and his living quarters within the rock grow with him until both attain a length of several inches.

The shell of the pholad has jagged, saw-toothed ridges. The movements of the pholad in its burrow cause the rough shell to act as a slow-process stone chisel, the chisel edges being constantly renewed as new layers of shell are formed.

Just as the relatively soft leather soles of countless passing feet may wear away even granite steps, so the long-continued rubbing of shell against rock drills a hole of sizable dimensions.

It's a Law!

Philadelphia imposes a tax on wages. Some Philadelphians in the Army have received bills for taxes on their Army pay.

In certain New Jersey towns, laws forbid the barking of dogs between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m.

A Seattle, Wash., law makes it compulsory to license all cats.

A Verse for Today . . .

Why boasteth thou thyself in mischief, O mighty man? the goodness of God endureth continually.—Ps. 52:1.

In Lighter Vein

Explanation

Mrs. Jones (reproving maid): "This chair is just covered with dust."

Maid: "And why shouldn't it be, ma'am? It's so uncomfortable nobody ever sits on it."

Service

Young Thing: "Do you charge batteries here?"

Service Station Man: "Sure, ma'am."

Young Thing: "Then put in a new one and charge it to Dad."—Commerce Gusher.

Wondered

"I get wonderful recipes over the radio," gushed the bride who was entertaining her family for the first time. "I got one for Egyptian stew and one for a never-fail stain remover this morning."

"Which is this?" asked little Willie, tasting the stew with which he had just been served—Montreal Star.

Mistaken

"Now remember, Pat," said a sergeant to an Irish soldier, "the password is Saxe—after Marshal Saxe, you know."

"Sure," said Pat, "Oi'll never forget it. Wasn't my father a miller and my uncle a coalman?"

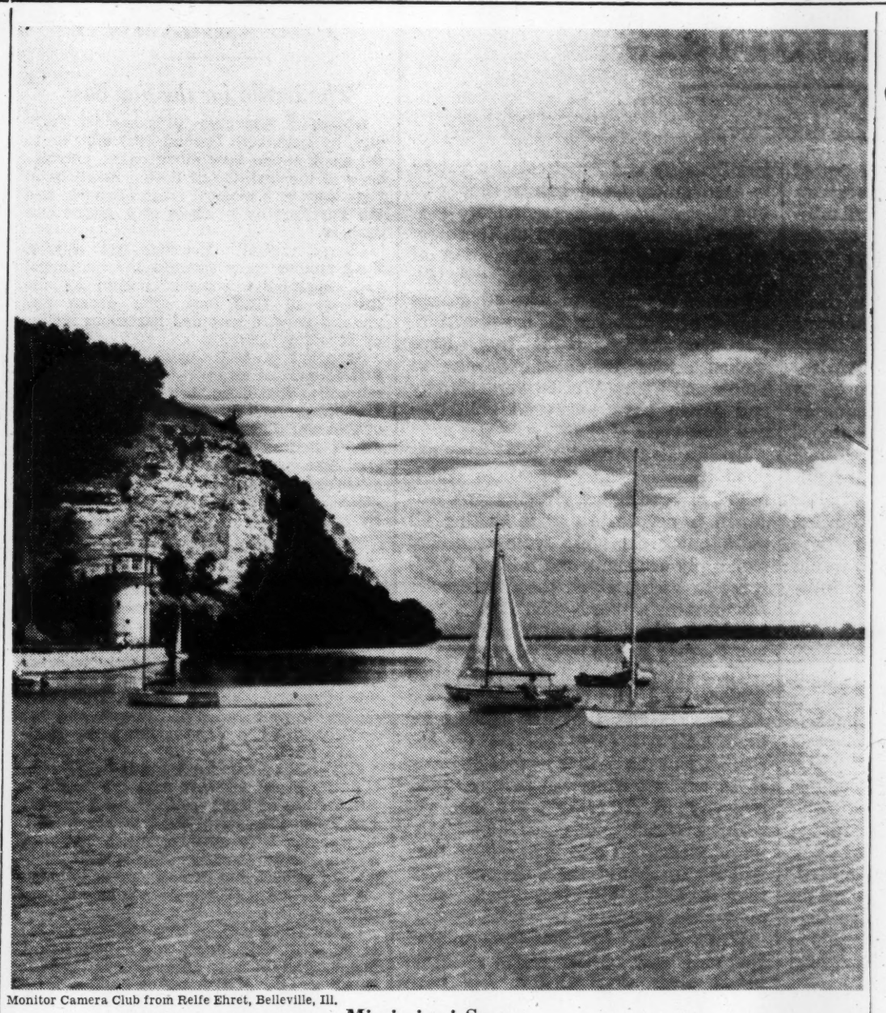
Later in the day the Irishman was challenged. "Bags," he replied. —Tit-Bits.

Recognition!

She isn't a housewife, she's a food consultant! That's what the grocers are saying and they're going to prove it. Thousands of housewives acting as food and sales consultants in grocery stores will substitute for clerks who have been drafted.

Grocers believe the ideal woman clerk to be a housewife of 30 or more, experienced in planning meals for her family and keenly interested in the nutritional values of foods. She should know how to present products so that when another housewife calls to order an item, the customer can be advised on related items that will enhance the meal. Specialized knowledge, plus experience, will ring up twice as many sales on the register, grocers believe.

—API Bulletin.



Monitor Camera Club from Relfe Ehret, Belleville, Ill.

Mississippi Scene

The Camera Club member spotted this peaceful view in the vicinity of Principia College, Elsah, Ill.

Where Would You Find—

1. Squam Lake?
2. The Falanget?
3. "The Trough"?
4. Fort Pickens?
5. A catamaran?
6. The Republic whose name means "Rich Coast"?
7. The Amur River?
8. Mount Crillon?
9. Palmyra?
10. Union Square.

(Answers appear on this page)

A single cylinder of a big 14-cylinder airplane built in the United States produces more horsepower than the entire engine of most automobiles.

Daily Quotation

SERVE and thou shalt be served. If you love and serve men, you cannot, by hiding or stratagem, escape the remuneration.—EMERSON.

Impressive Duet

One of the first singers to bring the words and music of John Howard Payne's immortal song, "Home, Sweet Home," into great prominence was Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, whose music charmed and delighted the most intelligent audiences of Europe and America. In 1850 Jenny Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home" at a theater in Washington, at which time Daniel Webster, sitting in the audience, was so enraptured with the tones of the singer and the touching words that he forgot himself, arose from his seat in the audience, and joined in the chorus with a deep bass voice.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Camranh—Also written Cam Ranh — (käm rän) — Strategic bay of French Indo-China.

Devers, Maj. Gen. Jacob L. (dĕv'-ẽrz) — United States Commander of all Armored Divisions.

Gache, Roberto (rô-bĕr'-tō gä'-chā) — Undersecretary of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Hunsaker, Dr. Jerome C. (hŭn'-sā-kẽr)—Newly named by U. S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as Co-ordinator of Research and Development for the Navy Department.

Indelli, Mario (mä'-ryô ẽn-dĕl'-lê) — Italian Ambassador to Japan.

MacVeagh, Lincoln (mâk-vâ') — Newly named United States Minister to Iceland.

Sredni Peninsula (sryĕd'-nyû'-ī) — Land bordering the entrance to Russia's Arctic port of Murmansk.

Suárez, Gilberto (hêl-bĕr'-tō swä'-rās) — New head of the National Democratic Party in Argentina.

Tanabe, Harumichi (hä'-rōō'-mī'-chī tä'-nä'-bĕ')—New Home Minister of Japan.

Vinogradoff, Sergei Alexandrovich (syĭr-gyä'-ĭ ŭ'-lyĭ-ksän'-drô-vyĭch vyŭ-nŭ-grä'-dôf) — Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Nhatrang (nyä'-träng')—Naval base in Indo-China.

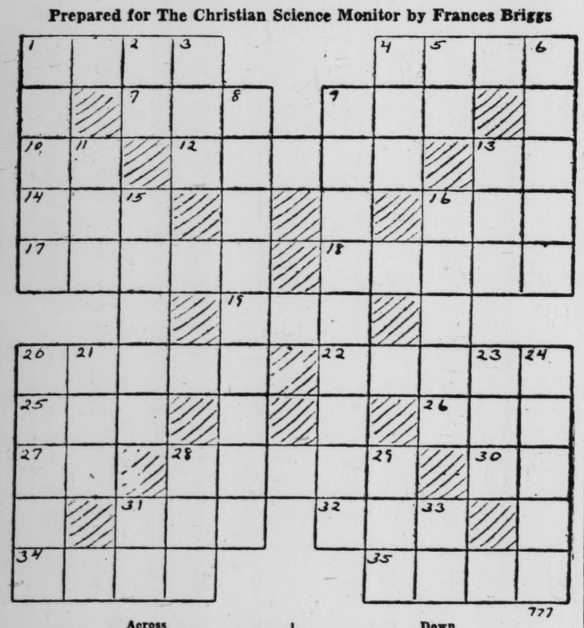
Tourane (tōō'-rän')—Naval base in French Indo-China.

Tutuila (tōō'-tōō-ē'-lä)—An island in the American Samoas, and the name of the U. S. gunboat bombed by the Japanese at Chungking, China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hẽre, ẽvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



777

Across

1—What creature frightens Siegfried's foster father in the opera "Siegfried"?
4—If you emulated Gertrude Ederle, you would do what?
7—Silent.
9—What is a gelada?
10—Near.
12—Who is Rigoletto's daughter?
13—Lines (abbr.).
14—Gear tooth is what?
16—Ocean.
17—What book contains professed revelations to Mohammed?
18—The citron resembles what fruit?
19—What article of food is tested by candling?
20—What are ramblers?
22—What South American Indians established their capital at Cuzco?
25—What suffix means "abounding in"?
26—A certain gymnastic feat.
27—Mountain (abbr.)
28—What mythical character attempted to storm the heavens with his Titans?
30—Who was sun-god of Egyptians?
31—Girl's name.
32—Turf.
34—Thomas A. Edison was born in what State?
35—What English architect was originator of modern Renaissance type of steeple?

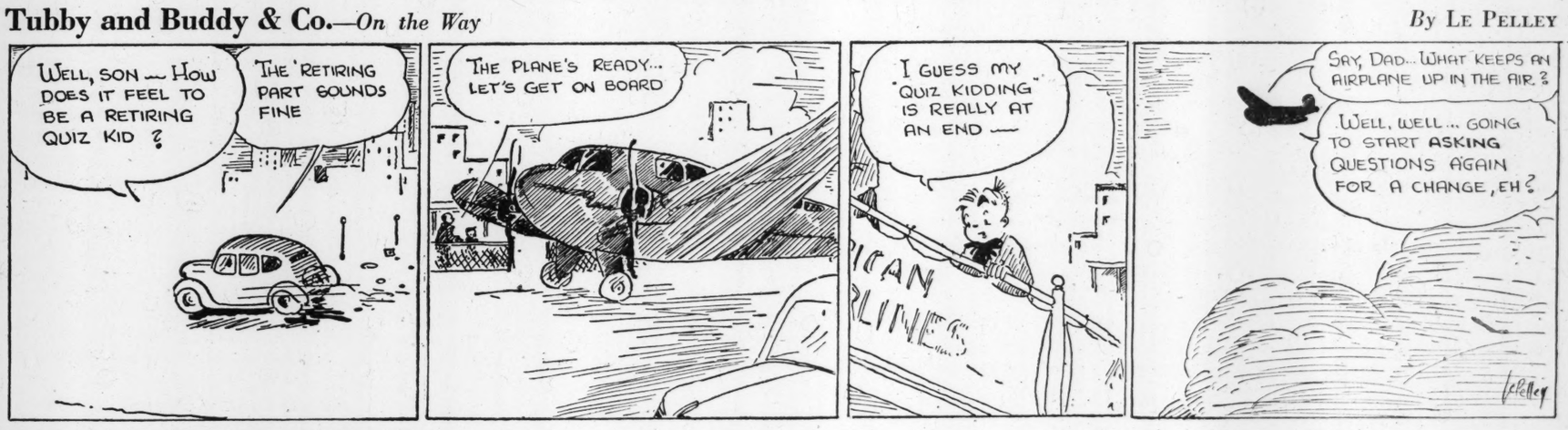
Down

1—What is color of India ink?
2—Exist.
3—Floor covering.
4—What do you call a place where there are mineral springs?
5—You and I.
6—What city would you visit to see Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper"?
8—Sinclair Lewis was born in what State?
9—Who is the priestess in opera "Norma" (poss.)?
11—Also.
13—Man's name.
15—What does not grow on a busy street?
16—What is a loose garment worn by an artist?
20—Who is Montague's son in Shakespeare's play?
21—Not in.
23—Melody.
24—King of what country was said to have had beard singed by Sir Francis Drake?
28—Bustle.
29—What is a female swine?
31—What is the sloth with three toes?
33—Debtor (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

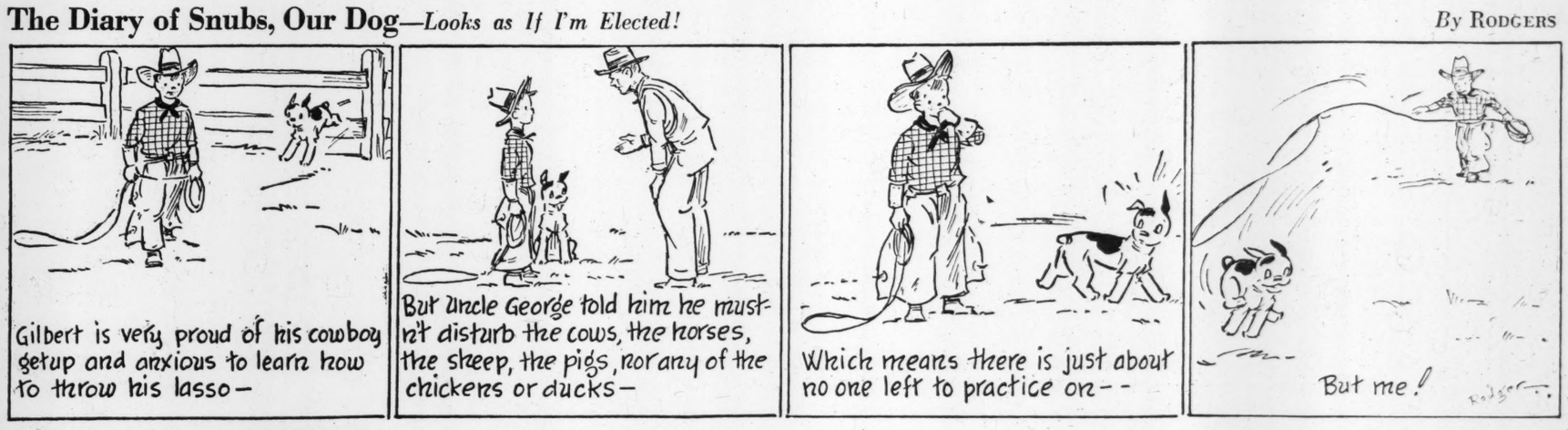
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Way*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, SON — HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE A RETIRING QUIZ KID ?
THE 'RETIRING PART SOUNDS FINE
THE PLANE'S READY... LET'S GET ON BOARD
I GUESS MY 'QUIZ KIDDING' IS REALLY AT AN END —
SAY, DAD... WHAT KEEPS AN AIRPLANE UP IN THE AIR ?
WELL, WELL ... GOING TO START ASKING QUESTIONS AGAIN FOR A CHANGE, EH ?
LePelley

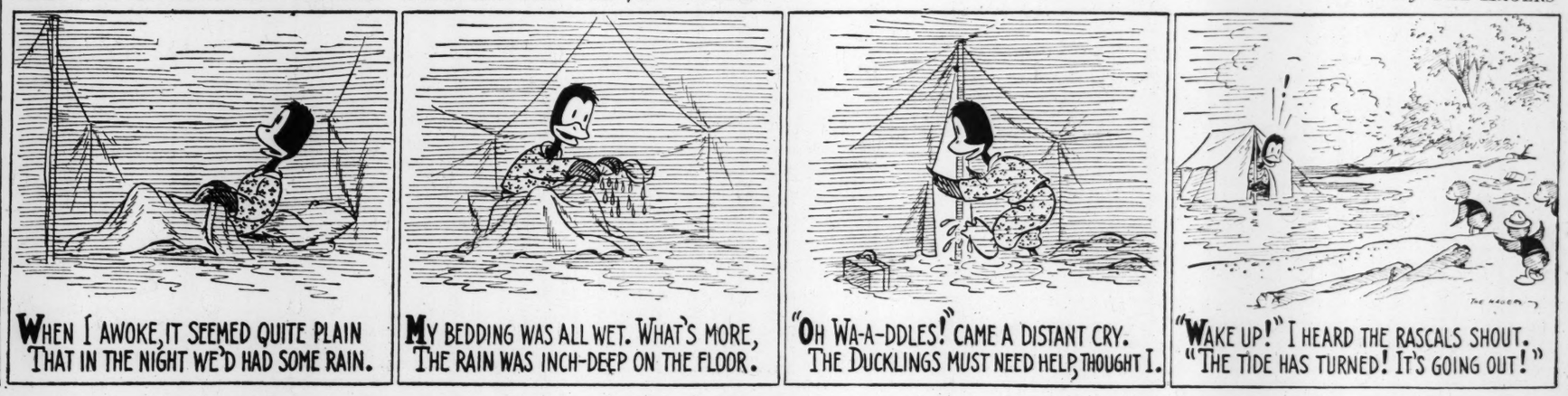
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looks as If I'm Elected!*

By RODGERS


Gilbert is very proud of his cowboy getup and anxious to learn how to throw his lasso—
But Uncle George told him he mustn't disturb the cows, the horses, the sheep, the pigs, nor any of the chickens or ducks—
Which means there is just about no one left to practice on--
But me!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time and Tide Wait for No Duck*

By THE HAGERS


WHEN I AWOKE, IT SEEMED QUITE PLAIN THAT IN THE NIGHT WE'D HAD SOME RAIN.
MY BEDDING WAS ALL WET. WHAT'S MORE, THE RAIN WAS INCH-DEEP ON THE FLOOR.
"OH WA-A-DDLES!" CAME A DISTANT CRY. THE DUCKLINGS MUST NEED HELP, THOUGHT I.
"WAKE UP!" I HEARD THE RASCALS SHOUT. "THE TIDE HAS TURNED! IT'S GOING OUT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Encirclement

Japan is parroting the Hitler cry of encirclement. Tokyo, having overrun much of China and sent naval and military forces two thousand miles to take over Indo-China, complains that British moves to defend nearby Malaya and Singapore are designed to encircle Japan. One is reminded of Nazi alarms about Polish "encirclement" in 1939.

At the same time Berlin's claustrophobia is expressed in pressures to compel active French participation in the Axis that would place Nazi troops in North and West Africa. That such a move would be in the name of fighting Russia—in the East—does not alter the fact that it would carry German power to the West, to Dakar—two-thirds of the way to Brazil—and would cut Britain's sea connections with India and Australia around Africa.

On the checkerboard of world war the Nazis are attacking at every available point. They know that their engagement with Russia is offering the democratic powers a golden opportunity to take the offensive. In this crisis they are trying to use Japan, Italy, and Vichy France to distract, confuse and hamper any strong British-American move. Japan is now threatening Singapore and the Dutch Indies. Italy has been renewedly active in the Mediterranean. Vichy is moving toward an active alliance which would give Berlin a military and naval advantage more than counterbalancing American occupation of Iceland.

Indeed, the democracies are still on the defensive—even with Russia engaging the major attention of the Nazis. What will their position on the world checkerboard be should Russia weaken or collapse—if they let the present opportunity slip? Britain and America have relied on sea power. In the narrow seas—the Baltic, the North Sea and the Mediterranean—Axis land and air power has so far succeeded. Now it is reaching for the gates of the oceans—Suez, Gibraltar, Singapore, Dakar. Unless Britain's and Ameirca's sea power is used quickly and boldly they will find themselves truly encircled.

The British air attacks on Germany and the United States occupation of Iceland are the only real countermoves so far made to take advantage of Nazi occupation on the eastern front. The democracies, it is true, have spoken strong words of warning to Tokyo and Vichy. Words, words! Vichy and Japan have answered politely—and gone right ahead.

Britain and America have also applied some economic pressures which might in time be very unpleasant. But Japan is desperate and is staking all on a quick decision, while Germany can apply economic and military pressures to Vichy which the democracies cannot match. Words won't do it. Economic sanctions—do you remember the word!—may be too late. What then?

Time after time the Axis has called democratic bluffs. The Germans and Japanese believe they are fighting for their national existence. So do the British. But the British cannot do much more without American help, and the majority of Americans are not yet really aroused to the meaning of the world struggle. Or to the position they will be in should the Axis win. Can they awake? Will they speak with more than words?

When France fell the Nazis entered the king row of the world checkerboard. Ever since Britain has been holding on only by bulldog teeth. Even the Russian defense has not taken the pressure off. Unless America helps Britain to answer Japanese and Vichy offensives with something stronger than words or ineffective economic pressures the democracies will still be on the defensive. They still control the seas. They must move quickly and boldly to hold the gates of the oceans. Or encirclement will take on a real meaning—a meaning Americans have only begun to guess.

What! No Kitchen Door?

Can it be true that the house of tomorrow will have just one door—the front one? Architects are already planning such homes, if what we read is correct. It will do away with class distinctions, they say. It will be more economical; it will save on the heating bill.

Yes, the grocery boy can come in along with the dinner guests, the meter-reader with the parson, the furnace man with the bridge party. And the cook can pop her head in the drawing room door on the way out and tell the lady what she did with the leftovers.

But what will a small boy do? Will he always wipe his boots and never touch the front hall walls with play-dirty hands? Then, too, when Mother was in the living room and there was definite need of two or three or four doughnuts or cookies, or a slice of bread and jam, a fellow had a sporting chance—with a kitchen door. We view the proposition with some nostalgic misgivings.

So, You Can Pay the Rent!

They tell the strangest stories about landlords and tenants! There is the one about a landlord who thought it would be kind to reduce his rents. He would become a benefactor, and be beloved of his tenants.

But what happened? When his intention began to be rumored among the tenants, they grew suspicious. Why would a landlord lower the rent? If he had raised it, they could understand that. There must be something wrong with the building. Perhaps it was unsafe or unsanitary. One by one the families began to move out.

That story is matched in newspaper dispatches. These are telling of families who have to move out of Federal Housing Authority developments, not because they can't pay the rent, but because they can pay it too readily.

From several sections of the United States reports have come which tell of families required to move out of their homes because their income had improved. These quarters are for people who can't reasonably pay more than a very limited amount. Income must not be more than five times the rental, or out you go!

This seems as it should be. And housing projects sometimes include more expensive quarters in which rising families can find suitable accommodation. But what would Mr. Micawber say? Deprived of the privilege of hoping for something to turn up to better his financial lot, he could not bear to live in a housing project, even if he could afford it.

One-Way Membership?

Not "union shop" but "union security" is the way the C. I. O. Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers designates the principal issue in its strike at Kearny, New Jersey, affecting the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Under present circumstances practically any strike in the shipbuilding industry seriously affects defense, and this one has taken place notwithstanding a two-year master agreement between shipyard employers and unions on the East Coast which it was hoped would insure uninterrupted production.

The "union security" clause, which the National Defense Mediation Board has recommended in this case, is a formula which has been devised as an intermediate position between the open and the closed shop. It does not require a workman to join the union in order to hold his job, but it does provide that if he has ever been a union member he must keep up his union dues and membership or else the employer must discharge him.

This "maintenance of membership" demand was a chief snag in the long Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee. The shipyard company at Kearny is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Company, which was first to recognize and deal with the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. This firm, however, like many other employers, does not wish to abandon the open shop policy. In particular, since the Wagner Act forbids its interference against union activity, it probably feels that it should not be made a policeman to keep members in a union.

In fact, the freedom of choice which the Wagner Act was meant to guarantee—the right of the worker to be represented by bargaining agents of his own selection—ought to be a continuing freedom. It ought to permit more than a one-time choice. If members are dissatisfied with a union there should be some way for them to leave it without losing their jobs.

The various compromises which have been explored for a solution to the open versus closed shop question have been useful in throwing light on the subject. It would seem, however, that there must be a better solution to the problem than the "maintenance of membership" clause.

The Russians who said that captured German tanks were made of cotton now also contend that when they went into battle they were worsted.

If that speedball pitcher, Bob Feller, is drafted, the Army can save one rifle. All it will need to do is supply him with baseballs.

The Bookshelf

The Battle for the Far East

ECONOMIC SHANGHAI: HOSTAGE TO POLITICS, by Robert W. Barnett ($2) slips on to the shelf beside four other recent publications of the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York at a moment when Shanghai and the Far East as a whole face momentous changes.

Characteristically thorough yet concise, these studies carry forward the "impartial and constructive analysis" begun by the Institute in 1938 soon after Japan had plunged down a long and hazardous incline by invading China.

Shanghai in 1932 sustained one of the first assaults of an over-ambitious Japanese militarism that since then has seen its war machine bogged in China. The fifth year of that war finds China strengthening, while Japan confronts the rising tide of British and American resistance in the Pacific.

There is a touch of irony in the volume on ITALY'S INTERESTS AND POLICIES IN THE FAR EAST, by Frank M. Tamagna ($1). Italy staggers under domestic burdens, cares, and the world's odium to a degree that renders unlikely a revival of its vigorous Far Eastern activities during the early 'thirties.

Yet Italy has a natural economic relationship to the Far East, and so Dr. Tamagna finds a necessity for considering this fact when the Orient is finally ready to make peace. For the present, Italy adheres to the line of co-operation with Japan. This began during Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, and was heightened when Japan joined the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Canada, as another mercantile nation strategically placed to trade with the Orient, is surveyed as of last year in CANADA AND THE FAR EAST—1940, by A. R. M. Lower ($1.25). In common with other countries bordering on the Pacific, Canada grapples with unexampled problems of defense and of economics in a period when the shadow of war deepens.

JAPAN SINCE 1931, by Hugh Borton ($1.25) is an extremely brief, yet withal useful, summary of the main driving currents within Japan. A revived Samurai militarism today has brought that country to the edge of apparent disaster. The steady transformation of Japan into a totalitarian State is documented, including the attempted "thought control."

A continuation of present policies, in the author's judgment, "may so intensify conditions at home and abroad that the burden will become unbearable" for Japan. Events seem to be supporting this conclusion.

China, again living up to its legendary reputation as the unconquerable, has by its own deceptive strength met and engulfed the Japanese soldiers. THE STRUGGLE FOR NORTH CHINA, by George E. Taylor ($2) tells the story of Japan's failures even in the region first seized and most intensively occupied. Yet there the invader's grasp is weak, his vaunted New Order in East Asia despised by the Chinese, and his future dark.

R. H. S.

Our Readers Say—

Victory—for a New Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nations, like individuals, at times forget their ideals. Had America, when Manchuria was first threatened, united with other democracies and stopped that aggression, the invasion of China would also have been prevented by the stronger and presumably more moral Powers. We then made a colossal mistake of worldwide consequences. Hitler saw that mistake and knew the democracies were ripe for picking off at his leisure.

It has taken the fall of a continent to lift our eyes even to the level of our own defense. But until we are animated by motives bigger and better than that of saving our own skins (and dollars) we cannot generate sufficient steam and speed to do even that, let alone the big thing, which can send war and the occasions for war forever behind us. That big thing is that every man and child in America and Britain shall hold before his mind the primary aim, not merely of defense but of *victory for the sake of a New Peace*. We demand a peace founded on the rights of man and on the principle of union, not mere alliance, a union which shall be the foundation of world government.

Everyone now admits the world must be governed; and those who have studied the problem agree that a federal form of government is best suited to our need. They agree also that the start should be *now* when some sort of union is a necessity for defense and men are in mood for union. At first only America, the democratic peoples of the British Commonwealth and such others of like minds and living standards as the Argentine, Iceland and the Dutch Government. But the Constitution of such a union should be designed to include all peoples mutually willing to join on the same democratic terms imposed on ourselves, colonies with the status of territories preparing themselves with our help for self-government and future admission.

All this can become a reality whenever the people are sufficiently intelligent to prevision and demand it. If even a small nucleus can unite before the war's end, it will most certainly shorten the struggle and may be the deciding factor in a democratic victory. The humblest and poorest individual can therefore help the cause of a lasting peace by spreading the gospel of victory for the sake of Union and the great peace.

MARY BACON MASON

Newton Center, Mass.

"Consistent Clarity"

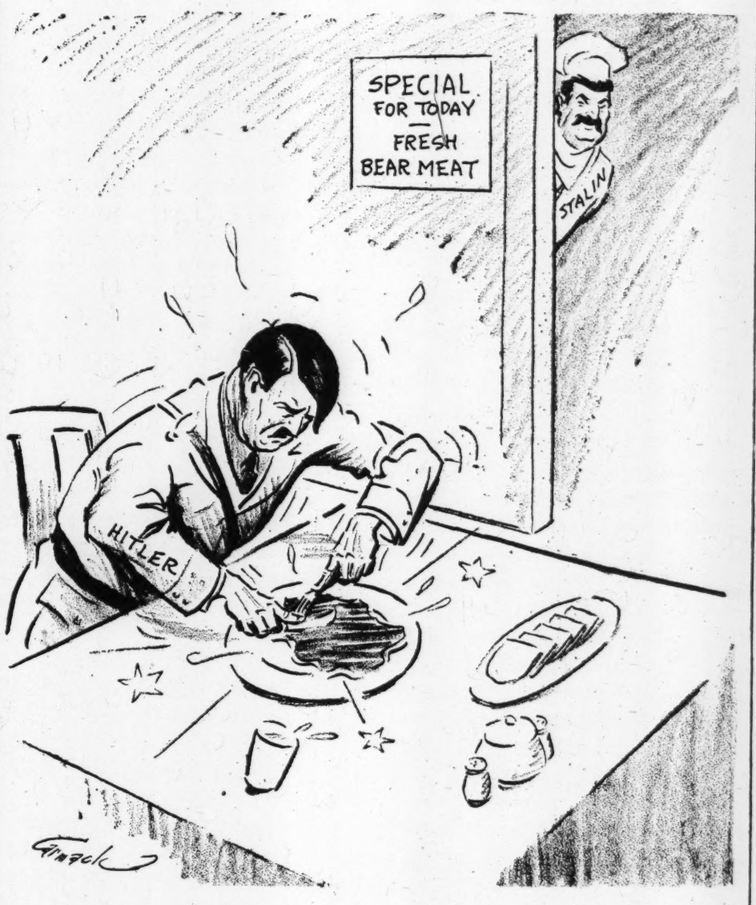
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To me for the last 15 years, the steadiest beam of consistent clarity, leading to unwavering and practical regard for the brotherhood of all men, has shone on world events from the editorial columns of The Christian Science Monitor, leading me always to peace with myself and with others. Of course I only speak for myself. I shall take this occasion, nevertheless, to thank the Monitor for always upholding its standard of "God First," from which standard America, and the interests of all nations and families and businesses, unfold in their proper relationship to each one of us, and to each other. (MRS.) HARRIET LOGAN

Tucson, Arizona.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On the Tough Side



Vignette: Priorities

You see it in little things.

You walk through a department store. You see the rows of refrigerators and radios, the stacks of soaps and cosmetics; the electric fans, the bolts of cloth, the racks of sale dresses, the 1,001 other things. Everywhere you feel a lushness, an abundance, of never the least wisp of shortage—until, of course, you try to get your *particular* size in that *particular* style.

Three blocks away is actual scarcity. You walk over to the branch office of the priorities division of the Office of Production Management and find it. In Boston, it is shortage in the midst of munificence; for Priorities is housed in the Federal Reserve, the sort of building you involuntarily call an edifice.

Back in that certain period of architecture, which some people call Early-American-Reign-of-Terror, they built with granite and black marble. Solidity was the distinguishing feature. Buildings may not have been pretty, but they were solid.

You walk through the doorway, all of six feet thick, and the sense of entering a dungeon is heightened by the guard with drawn revolver observing the unloading of a bale of money from an armored truck. They direct you to a waiting room and a row of chairs, a half dozen of them filled.

* * *

"Priorities?" asks a tall, thin man in a conservatively dark suit.

You nod.

"I'm Teething Rings," he startles. "What's your line? . . . Oh, Newsprint!" he slightly misinterprets your reply.

And then, indicating a man comfortably reading a booklet, "He's Deodorant."

"The kind you put in commercial refrigerators," reassures the reader, glancing up from his brochure, which happens to be a new but already outdated directory of OPM offices.

You still look puzzled, so he pleasantly adds, "Need plastics. We make the holder from stainless steel. Can't get it, of course. Hope to make it from plastic."

"You can't," breaks in a party of the third part, hereinafter known as Purchasing Agent. "Not out of plastic."

"That's correct," interposes Teething Rings. "That's why I'm out of business. No plastics except for field telephones, ammunition components, or something defense. But I dropped in to see if I couldn't get an order for something defense, or perhaps convince them they need teething rings for citizen morale. You never know."

There's a chuckle.

"Should be plenty of plastics," insists Deodorant. "Why, there's enough plastics on the average juke box alone to make a million small parts."

"It's a question," explains Purchasing Agent, "of formaldehyde."

"I was speaking of plastics" says Deodorant, a hint of acid in his tone.

"Formaldehyde," pontificates Purchasing Agent, "is the basic ingredient of the phenol plastics. You must have it to make plastics, and you can't get it, not a single, solitary barrel. The Army has taken over the formaldehyde plants to make nitroglycerin. I doubt if there will be any plastics except for defense for the next six months. I may be wrong."

"Are you finding many shortages in other lines?" you ask Purchasing Agent.

"They are beginning to show up now, at least in the form of higher prices, in a number of lines. Chemicals are higher, coal, cotton textiles, canned fruits and vegetables, meats and dairy products, lumber, oils, shortening, soap, and all the metals. We haven't as much as we sometimes like to think we have. . . ."

"This way, gentlemen," a guard commands.

* * *

Past a pair of pillars that would not be out of place in Stonehenge you enter a room filled with guards and electrical alarm apparatus, surprisingly like the room visitors pass through at a certain penitentiary.

"Seeing if we are carrying any spare metal," grunts Deodorant.

At last you reach a remote room, long, narrow, hastily partitioned off with wallboard. The girl at the switchboard gives you a fleeting smile, resumes her two-handed attempt to catch up with the blinking lights. . . . "Priorities. . . . Priorities. . . ."

A man who in pre-defense days was head of one of the country's really big rubber companies steps forward to act as office boy. Defense makes one versatile.

He points out the Director, who stands behind a walnut desk, phone in one hand, a sheaf of papers in the other.

"I would like," says the Director between snatches on the phone, "to give you . . . (Oh, hello. No, there is not a bronze ship fitting in Gloucester, they say) . . . some accurate information, but . . . (Of course, when the new list of twenty-six metals comes through there will no doubt be provision for fish-boat repairs) . . . it is so difficult to put one's . . . (Yes, the Director), . . . finger on exact margins." The sentence is completed.

"You can generalize," he begins again just as the telephone chimes once more, "and say that . . . (Yes, I have written to Washington about that . . . no reply . . . I don't know about plywood, whether . . .) . . . chemicals and metals are scarce . . . (you will be getting that much, but I have written to Washington . . .) . . . but that is a broad generalization, too broad for readers of newspapers. You see how it is, they need bronze and brass for repair parts on boats. Then, there is transportation. Essential oils, you know, the perfume for soap. It's scarcer, therefore higher. It affects the price of soap. That's how you notice it—in little things."

You walk back down the room. You overhear Teething Rings: "Other groups of plastics have been experimented with. . . . We must avoid any hint of a rough edge. . . . It's a little thing, but . . ."

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Mirror of World Opinion

Tunney's Good Influence

Commander Tunney is against cigarette smoking, especially before breakfast, and is so outspoken about it that some of the officers at the naval operating base here refrain from lighting up in his presence and others have sworn off altogether.—*New York Herald Tribune*, dispatch from Pensacola, Fla.

The Wide Horizon

Among Cousins

By Pearl Strachan

The gentleman in Vermont came to shake hands with me because I had come from England and he was full of admiration for the British. His attitude is rather general up and down America, and England is in desperate need of it. America, too, is in desperate need of it. It is time to subdue all petty prejudices and criticisms. Some time ago Helen Bryant, an English woman ten years resident in the United States, said in an article published by the New York Times, "The English are a strange race that Americans try to understand," while "Americans are a strange race that the English don't try to understand."

One's preconceived ideas and prejudices are often based on nothing more solid than a stage joke, an insinuating reference in a cartoon, an air of condemnation or superiority. The ignorant human mind has no energy to investigate and is prone to accept popular bias. The American isolationist who dislikes "furriners" and sees in every Englishman the image of George III is just as misguided and injurious as was "Chawles."

* * *

We met "Chawles" in the train going from Paris to Dieppe. I had with me an American friend whom I particularly desired to like everything British. Anyone who has tried to show off children and then suffered the humiliation of hearing them suddenly experiment with some newly-acquired street expression will understand what "Chawles" did to me. He was so obviously and intentionally English, as his glance swept over us and our luggage, that it was no use my pretending he was anything else.

His little ways of filling up the entire carriage with golf clubs and tennis rackets, regardless of our feet or heads, of throwing open all the windows without so much as "Do you mind?" then frowning disdainfully at our upturned collars, were trying enough. His efforts to communicate with a French porter, in a "Don't you know I'm English?" kind of manner, got him absolutely nowhere, and he was far from gracious when a passenger interpreted his instructions.

Probably fifty persons in England received my American friend with sincere kindliness and charm. I think she quickly forgot about "Chawles," being in the first place biased in behalf of the British, and having herself descended from British stock. Yet there are the "Chawles" types of traveler at large just as there have been bumptious American tourists in Europe, and others with a minimum of tact and imagination.

If every traveler, whatever his nationality, would realize that in a foreign country he is looked upon as a typical representative of his native land, he would no doubt watch his behavior carefully. The more cultivated a person is, the more effort he exerts to understand the viewpoint of his host.

* * *

While King George and Queen Elizabeth were visiting the American continent in 1939 I was dispatching an article from Quebec one night, when an American telegraph operator, who had had no chance to sleep in three days and nights, said warmly, "I envy you your King and Queen." The charm and appreciation expressed by Their Majesties had won all hearts. And their manner left no doubt of their sincerity. Whatever they found different across the sea was a source of interest. They appeared to enjoy the differences. And why travel anywhere if one is to find things the same as at home?

When little stories of Anglo-American irritation come to my ears, as they have done during the past week, I think of a young friend, a schoolgirl evacuee from London, temporarily adopted into a Massachusetts home. Surveying the cozy living room with its wide fireplace, and a view of woods beyond the lawn, she said to her foster-mother, "You know, you love the same things we love. I didn't know what to expect. I only knew Americans through the movies."

By the same strange quirk in human nature which makes members of the same family less patient with one another than they are with outsiders, the Englishman and the American are often less tolerant with each other than with persons of an entirely different race. A difference between an Oxford and a Webster pronunciation will cause annoyance, while complete mispronunciation on the part of a non-English-speaking person will simply be thought rather quaint.

England and America need each other now as never before. By something much deeper than a common blood or inherited surnames the English and American people are automatically united, By all that they consider necessary to their spiritual existence they are one. Shallow criticism and superficial judgment have no place in their thinking.

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